BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.
*To whom all letters on business must be addressed.*
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

**Terms of Subscription.**
Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.........$2 50
Daily " " " " ..........6 00
☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.
All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

# Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 15. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1859. NO. 20.

[illegible]

## Professional and Business Cards.

**JOHN W. ELLIS.**
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Bladen, Columbus and Robeson.
☞Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to his care.
Address, WHITEVILLE, N. C.
Jan. 7th, 1859. 19-6t.

**NEW YORK PURCHASING AGENCY.**
W. M. LAPSLEY,
NO. 25 NASSAU STREET.
PERSONS DESIROUS OF MAKING PURCHASES IN New York of any articles, large or small, of use or luxury, from a Book to a Steam Engine, a Shawl to a Carpet, can have their orders filled promptly, and goods sent as directed at 5 per cent commission charged.
☞Refers to G. L. Sampson, Cashier Long Island Bank; Messrs. Jno. Jewett & Sons, Hastings, Plimpton & Co., New York; J. D. Dameron, New Orleans.
Dec. 31, 1858. 18-8w

**DENTISTRY.**
THE UNDERSIGNED takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that he is still carrying on the business at the old established stand, and during the last two years I have filled over two thousand teeth, and found all to give entire satisfaction with the exception of five, that being the number, as far as I can ascertain. All work done by me is warranted to give satisfaction, and charges moderate.
☞Office Front st., three doors from the corner of Market st. JOHN H. FREEMAN.
Dec. 7, 1858. 78-6t—15-1m

**WILLIAM J. PRICE.**
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street.
Nov. 24th, 1858. 68-1y-w.

**F. M. BIZZELL,**
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds country produce, either for sale or shipment.
Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.
Nov. 19th, 1858 12-1y
Fay. Obs. 12 mos. and send bill to this office immediately.

**WM. H. TURLINGTON,**
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light. Nov. 12—11-1y

**T. M. SMITH,**
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give personal and prompt attention to the sale and shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.
Office No. 17, (up stairs) North Water St., immediately over M. McInnis'.
Oct. 21st, 1858. 39-1y—8-1y

**Harness & Leather Establishment.**
EVERY variety of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calf Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle, every description of Ploughs and Agricultural Implements. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
☞Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
Dec. 3.—14-6m No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

**H. W. GROVES,**
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
Oct. 8, 1858.—6-6m. WILMINGTON, N. C.

**JOHN F. HERRING,**
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Office at H. VonGlahn's store, North Water street, where he can be found when not engaged in out-door business. April 2, 1858-31-1y*

**THOMAS W. PLAYER,**
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 19, 1857—29-1y.

**CLARK & FELT,**
*COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,*
*Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.,*
BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trimming done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on delivery.
March 5, 1858.—27-1y.

**WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,**
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

**JOSEPH L. KEEN,**
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

**WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,**
**Wilmington, N. C.**
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

**W. H. McRARY & CO.,**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

**JAMES O. BOWDEN,**
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

**ALFRED ALDERMAN,**
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

**GEO. W. ROSE,**
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

**S. M. WEST,**
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

**CARRIAGE FACTORY.**
B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

**NEW BOOKS FOR AGENTS.**
**SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.**
WANTED.—AN AGENT IN EVERY COUNTY to engage in the sale of THREE NEW WORKS, beautifully illustrated, entitled "MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF HENRY CLAY," giving a complete and reliable Biography of HENRY CLAY, his most able and important Speeches, and also fifteen Eulogies and Orations, delivered at Washington and other parts of the Union, on the occasion of his death—subscription price, $2 00; "THE LAND WE LIVE IN: OR, TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA," price $3 50, and "HOWARD'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE," containing over 1,000 large octavo pages; price $4 00. Circulars, giving full information, with Terms to Agents, sent on application. Address,
DUANE RULISON, Publisher,
No. 33 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Aug. 20. 51-6meow.

## Schools.

**CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.**
THIS INSTITUTION RESUMED OPERATIONS ON the 13th of September last, under the guidance of the same Faculty and Rules of the last two Sessions.
For particulars, see Catalogues, or address L. C. Graves, or H. A. BIZZELL,
Secretary of Board of Trustees.
Dec. 24, 1858. 17-3m

**WILSON FEMALE SEMINARY,**
AND
**WILSON MALE ACADEMY.**
WILSON, N. C.
*Superintended by* Mr. & Mrs. RICHARDSON, *in the Seminary,* AND BY
Mr. RICHARDSON and Mr. MARSHALL *in the Academy, aided by a full corps of Assistant Teachers.*
THESE SCHOOLS WILL BE RE-OPENED FOR THE ADmission of Pupils on the 10th of January, 1859.
*Promptness solicited.*
No change of Teachers, Terms, or of the *anti-sectarian basis* on which the Schools have heretofore been conducted. School Rooms and Boarding Houses separate. Board from $8 to $10 per month. Tuition from $7 50 to $30 00 per session of Five months.
*Circulars* containing the *plans* of the *Schools* in full, sent upon application. Address
D. S. RICHARDSON, A. M.,
Principal of the Wilson Schools, or
J. B. WILLIAMS,
Secretary and Financial Agent.
December 24th, 1858. 17-t1Feb

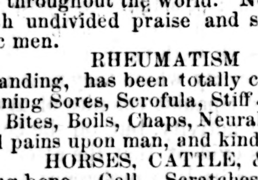
**SCHOOL BOOKS.**
THE ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS OF Wilmington, New Hanover and adjoining Counties, is called to the large and extensive assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS recently received by them, and which they offer for sale upon the most reasonable terms. MERRRILL & PIERCE.
Sept. 30th, 1858 21-1t—5-tf

**LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.**
*MALE AND FEMALE.*
LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.
THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.
Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

## Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

**LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS,**
*Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches, Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Moths, and all pests of the vermin kind.*
The importance of a reliable article of this kind is inestimable. In warm weather all nature teems with these annoying foes. This powder is the only article ever discovered which will exterminate them. A company of botanists, from the Horticultural Society of Paris, while amidst the ferns of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant very soon dropped dead. This fact was made use of to guard their night camps from the intruders. Quantities of the plant was brought home by Mr. E. Lyon, and found a positive insect destroyer in every experiment. It is simply a powdered leaf, chemically prepared to resist the effect of age and climate. Medals and Letters Patent have been obtained from the governments of England, France, Germany and Russia, from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and horticultural colleges and societies.
*Letter from the President of the United States.*
"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, 31st Jan. 1854.
"MR. EMANUEL LYON.—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that the Commission, of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you a Medal and Certificate for the great value of your Magnetic Powders, &c.
"MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman."
The above was accompanied by a certificate of Prince Albert.

**IT IS FREE FROM POISON.**
NEW YORK, October 1st, 1858.
MR. E. LYON.—Dear Sir: We have analysed and tested your Magnetic Powders and find them perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals, but certain death when inhaled by bugs, ants and insects.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
LAURANCE REID, Prof. Chemistry, N. Y. Hospital.
Mr. John L. Rome, Superintendant of the New York Hospital, says, "he has expelled all the bugs, ants, roaches, moths, &c., with Lyon's Magnetic Powder, and finds it of immense value."
Every gardner and housekeeper must have a direct interest in an article of this kind. Reference can be made to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Hotels; to Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cyrus W. Field, L. M. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, &c., &c. Judge Meigs says, "This discovery of Prof. Lyon is of national importance. The Farmers' Club have tested it thoroughly. It will destroy locusts, grasshoppers, ants, moths, bugs, and all vermin. Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made pure."
Arrangements are now made through Messrs. BARNES & PARK, of New York, to have it sold throughout the world. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be cautious!
"NEW YORK, Nov. 8th, 1858.
"In retiring from business, I have sold all my Insect Powders and Pills, Letters Paptent, and the secrets pertaining thereto, to Messrs. BARNES & PARK. The Powder is a discovery made by myself, and brought from the interior of Asia, and is unknown to any other persons. The genuine and effective article is put up in tin canisters, and will continue to bear my name. "E. LYON."
Rats and mice cannot be reached by a powder, and are killed by a MAGNETIC PILL. Order them through any merchant.
'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
But Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1 00. Follow directions. *Use freely and thoroughly.*
BARNES & PARKS,
13 & 15 Park Row, New York.
Jan. 7, 1859. 19-6m




THE POPULARITY OF THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, is coextensive with the civilization of the globe. Other articles claim to *alleviate* pain and distress—this *cures.* Family Physicians, Government Hospitals, Planters, Farmers, Livery-men, &c., have practically demonstrated this fact, throughout the world. No article ever before received such undivided praise and support from Medical and Scientific men.
RHEUMATISM
of years' standing, has been totally cured. Piles, Ulcers, Tumors, Running Sores, Scrofula, Stiff Joints, Felons, Swellings, Burns, Bites, Boils, Chaps, Neuralgia, Salt Rheum, and all aches and pains upon man, and kindred complaints upon
HORSES, CATTLE, &C.
such as Ring-bone, Gall, Scratches, Spavin, Poll-Evil, Sweeney, Hoof-all, &c., are subdued and cured by the
MUSTANG LINIMENT.

**VALUABLE HORSE SAVED!**
Mr. S. LITCH, Hyde Park, Vt., writes:—"That the horse was considered worthless," (his case was Spavin,) "but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150 cash. Your Liniment has been doing wonders up here."

420 BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
(*Extract.*) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it became unmanageable, tilted over, and scalded my hands very severely, almost to a crisp. It was an awful sight. The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain. It healed rapidly, without soreness, and left no scar of account.
Truly yours, "CHARLES FOSTER."

Such language as this is but the constant and natural echo wherever this article is used.
This Liniment is indispensable to planters and owners of horses and mules. Mr. JOHN DANIELS, Montgomery, Ala., sold a slave for $800, who was raised from utter uselessness by this Liniment. Every family should have it. Be very particular and enquire for the Mustang Liniment and take no other.
Sold by all dealers throughout North and South America, Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean, for 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 00 per bottle.
BARNES & PARK, New York.
January 7th, 1859 19-6m

**PAINTS AND OILS.**
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

**RHODE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.**
IN INTRODUCING THE ABOVE HIGHLY AUTHENTIcated article to the Planters of N. Ca., we omit any lengthened remarks, preferring to secure their approval by actual tests and experiments, for which purpose we have made arrangements with Messrs. KEITH & FLANNER, of Wilmington, to receive orders for such quantities as Planters may require, who will furnish it at our prices, (forty-five dollars per ton,) with the simple addition of shipping expenses.
Messrs. K. & F. will also furnish a pamphlet containing directions for use, together with letters from those who have tested its value as a fertilizer by actual experiments.
Dec. 25—17-tf B. M. RHODES & CO.

## For Sale and to Let.

**FOR SALE OR RENT.**
THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets. For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.
January 8th. 1858 19-tf

**VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.**
*NEGROES, LANDS, TURPENTINE DISTILLERY, STOCK, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ETC., ETC.*
ON THURSDAY, the 13th day of January, 1859, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at his residence in Bladen County, about three miles from Beatty's Bridge, the following valuable property, to wit:—
Twenty-eight likely Negroes, consisting of men, women and children. The negroes will be sold in one lot or in families, as may be desired.
Also, at the same time and place, a valuable tract of farming and turpentine land, containing about thirty-five hundred acres, lying immediately on the waters of Black River, and having a convenient outlet to market by Steamboat navigation. The improvements on the above land consist of a comfortable dwelling-house, with good negro houses, stables, and all other necessary out-buildings, with excellent water on the premises. The location is one of the most healthy in the State.
Also, a number one Turpentine Still, with a capacity of twenty-five barrels.
Also, the whole stock of horses, cattle, hogs, corn, fodder, peas, farming implements, furniture, etc., etc.
Terms, which will be accommodating, made known at sale. A. N. McDONALD.
Dec. 17th, 1858 16-ts—isor4thp
Raleigh Standard, Charlotte Democrat, Fayetteville Observer, Charleston Courier, Augusta Constitutionalist, Mobile Tribune, Memphis Bulletin, once a week till sale. Send bills to this office immediately for collection.

**VALUABLE PLANTATION AND LAND FOR SALE.**
THE SUBSCRIBER, BEING DESIROUS OF changing his business, offers for sale his LANDS, lying in Brunswick county, between the Fayetteville and Wilmington road and Cape Fear River, three miles from Brinkley's depot, on the W. & M. R. R., and nineteen miles above Wilmington. The tract of land contains *SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES.* There is cleared land sufficient to work three ploughs, of which are fifteen or twenty acres of good river land, and an excellent lowland Pasture for stock. The uplands are level, and an inexhaustible bed of MARL very convenient. It is a very healthy location, well watered; with a comfortable new dwelling house and other necessary buildings. I also offer for sale *TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND* lying on the N. E. side of Cape Fear River on Lyon Swamp, in Bladen county. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address to Robinson P. O., Brunswick county, N. C. R. A. LYTLE.
September 17, 1858. 3-6m

**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.**
THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale, his DWELLING HOUSE & LOT, either separately or with his *PLANTATION* and improvements.
The dwelling is large and commodious, and although located upon the Plantation, is within the limits of the corporation of Jacksonville, Onslow county. The Plantation consists of *ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED ACRES,* situated on New River, and is partly embraced within the limits of the corporation of Jacksonville. A large portion of this land is cleared, and the balance well timbered, and can be easily cleared and drained.
He will also either sell or rent 1,700 *ACRES OF TURPENTINE LAND,* with the trees mostly boxed. This Land is situated very favorably on the New River.
His Plantation on Bachelor's Delight, and several other small places will be rented out. Purchasers can be supplied with the necessary articles on the premises.
All the above LANDS are situated on New River, and from the late improvements in the River, it now abounds in the most choice luxuries of the table—Fish, Oysters, Wild Ducks, &c., of the most choice quality, all of which are furnished in the greatest abundance, making a residence contiguous most desirable.
The above property will be exchanged for young Negroes, or sold on a credit, or for cash, as may best suit the purchaser.
For further particulars apply to G. J. WARD,
Nov. 23-13-tf. Jacksonville, N. C.

**NOTICE.**
THE UNDERSIGNED, will sell on time, on the first Monday in January next, if not previously disposed of, in the town of Jacksonville, a large DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, built expressly for a Tavern, with all necessary out buildings, and every thing new and neat about the premises. Also, one Still Yard with all necessary buildings on said Lot, it is immediately on the river.
Sold with the above conditions.
G. J. WARD,
R. G. WARD.
Nov. 26th, 1858 13-tf

**LAND FOR SALE.**
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 acres of LAND, on the South West side of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, and in the county of Brunswick, immediately adjoining the said Road, about 23 miles from Wilmington, and about 2 miles below Maxwell's station. Five or six hundred acres may be called piney land, and then immediately back of this, and about one quarter of a mile from said Road, 800 to 1000 acres of the finest body of *HAMMOCK LAND* in this part of the country, which can be reclaimed and put in a fine farm at less expense than any land that I know of. It is covered with a growth of Oak, Ash, Poplar, Sweet Gum, Mulberry, and all the other growth of wood usual on fine high or Hammock Land. The balance of said track, and back of the above is a fine *SWAMP,* with a heavy growth of *CYPRESS AND READS OR CANE.* At this time carting can be done through any of said Lands. The range for hogs or cattle is the finest I ever saw.—Persons wishing to examine said lands will find me near Westbrook's Post Office, Bladen county, N. C.; and in my absence they will find Mr. John B. Ellis on the land, who will show it. J. A. ROBESON.
October 29th, 1858. 9-tf

## General Notices.

**"BUY YOUR SHOES AT A SHOE STORE."**
THAT is just the very thing you ought to do; but, when you do buy, GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH. See that you get new and fresh goods—new style—made up of materials fit to put in shoes.
Our LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S WORK is made up by KING & CO., of Philadelphia—*the model Shoe House*—and for durability and cheapness cannot be surpassed by any House in the city.
*DISBROW* will make your Custom Work to order in any style you may wish.
Do not throw your old Boots away, but send them to 35 Market street, and have them repaired neatly and promptly.
☞GO BUY YOUR SHOES FROM
Jan. 6, 1859—103-1t—19-3t. MURRAY & BLANEY.

**GREAT BARGAINS AT LONG CREEK.**
THE OLD FIRM OF BLUMENTHAL & BRO. is now dissolved. I hereby offer my entire stock of GOODS at cost for cash, consisting of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c. Thanking my former customers for past and liberal patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. Anybody wishing to purchase the whole stock on reasonable terms, will do well by calling to see me.
SAMUEL BLUMENTHAL.
January 1st, 1859. 19-4t*

**NOTICE.**
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL LET TO CONTRACT, ON the 5th of February next, the building of a CHURCH at Black River Chapel, New Hanover county. Specifications will be made known on the same day.
G. W. BANNERMAN, JAMES KERR, JAMES MURPHY, } Committee.
January 1st, 1859. 19-4t



**STOVES AND GRATES,**
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT, OF THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED PATTERNS, ever offered in this State, will sell as low as can be bought North.
L. A. HART.

**GUNS—GUNS.**
JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, direct, the leargest and best assortment of *DOUBLE GUNS* ever offered in this market, made to my own order, and which I can sell at 15 per cent. less than if bought in New York.
L. A. HART.

**THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.**
THIS NEW COFFEE POT, for which a patent has been issued, possess this advantage over all others: It is well known that, in the ordinary way of boiling coffee, the fine aroma, which gives to the coffee its most delicious flavor, passes off with the vapor, and the longer it is boiled, the more bitter and unpalatable, and unhealthy it becomes; hence a resort to the French Strainer, which gives a raw-tasting beverage. "*THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT*" entirely prevents the escape of aroma. One-third less coffee is required, and the full flavor of the berry retained. A large number of testimonials have been received from those who have used them. For sale by
L. A. HART.

**CARBON OIL LAMPS AT REDUCED PRICES;**
ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TIN, COPPER and Sheet Iron Ware, of my own manufacture, which will be sold low for cash or approved credit. Turpentine Stills made to order, or any other article in my line, at short notice. L. A. HART.
Oct. 8. 28-1w—7-6m

**900 TO 1000 BALES OF COTTON PER ANNUM.**
I AM STILL MANUFACTURING AT THE ROCKY MT. MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., 900 to 1000 Bales Cotton per annum, and will deliver at any of our Railroad depots, free of freights, to punctual customers, on 3 months time, or discount of 2½ per cent. for cash, COTTON YARN, SEINE TWINE, PLOW LINES, &c.
Orders addressed to WILLIAM S. BATTLE, Rocky Mt., Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
March 25, 1858 30-10m*

## Official Notices.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**
**ONSLOW COUNTY.**
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—September Term, 1858.
Christopher McD. Humphrey, Susan Jane Henderson, Lewis E. Humphrey, John B. Humphrey, David J. Humphrey, Sarah A. Humphrey and Elizabeth J. Humphrey, } Contested Will.
vs.
Lewis Humphrey, Executor of Lewis [illegible] Humphrey, deceased.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Basel [illegible] Humphrey, one of the heirs at law and next of kin of Lewis Humphrey, deceased, is a non-resident of this State. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks consecutively, notifying the said [illegible] H. Humphrey personally to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at Jacksonville, on the first Monday in March next, and become a party thereto, or the Court will proceed to hear the case without respect to him.
JASPER ETHERIDGE, Clerk.
Jan. [illegible], 1859. [19-6t—Pr. fee $5 62]

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.**
**IN EQUITY.**
Wm. [illegible] and wife, and others—Petition for sale of Land.
IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity for New Hanover county, made in this cause at Fall Term, 1858, of said Court, I shall, on Tuesday, January 25th, (being Tuesday of the Special Term of Superior Court,) [illegible] for sale by public auction, at the Market House in Wilmington, the following lot, or parcel of land, viz:—"beginning in the Eastern line of Fourth street at a point sixty-six feet North of the North-Eastern intersection of Bladen [illegible] with said Fourth street; thence Eastwardly in a line parallel with said Bladen street one hundred and sixty-five feet; thence Northwardly in a line parallel with said Fourth street sixty-six feet; thence Westwardly in a line parallel with said Bladen street one hundred and sixty-five feet, to the Eastern line of said Fourth street, and thence Southwardly with the line of said Fourth street sixty-six feet to the beginning"—being the Western half of lot No. (5), block [293.]
TERMS—One-Third cash—the balance at 6 and 12 months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security.
Given under my hand, at office, December 22d, 1858.
[18-ts—Pr. fee $6 56] A. M. WADDELL, C. M. E.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.**
**IN EQUITY.**
Evan Larkins & wife, and others, *Exparte.* } Petition for sale of Land.
BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity for New Hanover county, made in this cause at Fall Term, 1858, I shall offer for sale by public auction at the Market House in Wilmington, on Tuesday, January 25th (being Tuesday of the Special Term of Superior Court,) "654 acres of land in New Hanover county, lying on both sides of Trumpeter Creek, adjoining the lands of James Brown, Andrew J. Westbrook (formerly Sion Pickett's) and others.
TERMS.—Seventy-Five Dollars cash—the balance at 6 months, under bond with approved security.
Given under my hand, at office, Dec. 22d, 1858.
[18-ts—Pr. fee $4 38] A. M. WADDELL, C. M. E.

**IN EQUITY—HORRY DISTRICT, S. C.**
The Administratix of John Readmon. vs. Henry Hardy, et. al. } Bill to Marshal Assets and for Partition.
IT APPEARING to my satisfaction, that Mary E. Readmon, a party defendant to the above bill, resides beyond the jurisdiction of this Court: It is, on motion of Harllee & Walsh, complainants' Solicitors, ordered, that the said defendant do appear, plead, answer or demur to the bill aforesaid, within three months from the date of this publication, or an order pro confesso may be taken against her.
JNO. R. BEATTY, Comm. in Equity.
Commissioner's Office, Nov. 3, 1858. 12-eow3m

## Rewards.

**LOST—$10 REWARD,**
ON THE CARS YESTERDAY EVENING BEtween Burgaw Station and Wilmington, or between the Passenger Depot and the Rock Spring Hotel, a common sized, black clasped Pocket Book, much worn, in which was $59 in cash and one Note of $47 on Noah Lanier, with a credit of $26 50. Also, one note against Peter Padrick, Jesse Meeks and —— Padrick, for forty dollars; date not recollected—payable to Lott W. Tippett. All persons are forewarned from trading for said papers, and the above reward will be paid for the delivery of the Pocket Book and its contents to me. THOMAS LEE.
Dec. 11. 82-1w—17-6w*

## Wanted.

**NEGROES! NEGROES WANTED!!**
GENTLEMEN YOUR OLD CUSTOMER IS YET in market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C. J. A. McARTHUR.
Dec. 17. 16-1y*

**NEGROES WANTED.**
THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.
Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

**FARMERS LOOK OUT.**
ALL WHO WISH TO SELL NEGROS WILL FIND it to their interest to address me at Clinton, or visit me at home, as all who know me know I give exceedingly high prices, and that without jewing or telling that Negros have fallen. I wish to make an investment soon, as I have but little to invest. Address, LUKE A. POWELL.
Aug. 3.—1-9m.* Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C.

**NOTICE.**
APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly of N. C., at its present session for the passage of an act to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within the district of Lower Black River, New Hanover County.
Jan. 1st, 1859. 99-1t—19-3t*

For the Journal.
**On Seeing a Sad Face in the Ball Room.**
BY MISS M. N., OF GOLDSBORO'.

I've tread the vast saloon to-night,
'Mid gaity and pride,
Where all seem happy as they move,
Down pleasure's sunny tide.
But, as I moved amid the throng,
One pensive eye I met,
A heavy sadness dimm'd her brow,
And in her smile, regret.

And one stood near, who seem'd to speak,
In a soft, persuasive strain,
Who saw the shadow on her brow,
Which seem'd to give him pain.
She coldly turn'd away, and look'd,
I'm weary of the earth,
I long for a home in that far land
Where the spirit has its birth.

I gazed upon that youthful face,
Until my heart was sad,
Oh! could I minister a balm,
And bid thee now be glad,
I'd come, and get me at thy feet,
Could I but give relief,
I'd sing unto thy saden'd heart,
A song devoid of grief.

I'd point thee a land of lovely dreams,
Mansions prepared for the blest,
Where we feel the depth of a Saviour's love,
And the weary are at rest.
I'd point thee a land where time and change;
Are broken in their sway,
I'd point to thee life's princeless pearl,
That fadeth not away.

Look up, dejected one, above,
Yes, look from earth away,
Look to that world where sorrowing night,
Is lost in perfect day.
'Tis sweet for us to feel, and know,
A promise sure is given,
And that beyond this world of care,
There is for us a heaven.

THE PROPOSED TERRITORIES.—"Dacotah" is the western half of what was Minnesota Territory. When the State was formed, a line was drawn through the middle of the Territory from north to south. The eastern part became the State of Minnesota; the western is unorganized and without a government.
"Arizona" is a combination of the south part of New Mexico with that Mesilla Valley strip of land which we purchased from Mexico in 1854. The latter is without a local government.
"Nevada" is the western half of Utah, lying between Salt Lake and California.
"Laramie" means the western part of Nebraska, in which the fort of that name is situated.
"Pike's Peak" is in the Rocky Mountain chain, in the western part of Kansas, which part it is proposed to cut off for the new Territory.
"Superior," or "Ontonagon," is the peninsula between Lakes Superior and Michigan, part of which now belongs to Michigan and part to Wisconsin.

**Later from Havana—Excitement about the Message.**
NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The steamer Columbia has arrived, with Havana dates to the 31st ult.
The excitement about the message of President Buchanan is still intense, but has somewhat abated.
Business has been dull during the holidays. A fall in sugar is expected. The stock on hand is 200,000 boxes. Freights are nominal. Exchange on London 13½ a 13¾.

**The Rothschilds.**
The season was September, 1797. The Langrave of Hesse Cassel saw the French revolutionary army approaching his dominions, and waving at his very frontiers. Hastily he packed up his jewels and valuables, together with between two and three millions of thalers, and took the way to the ancient city of Frankfort, hoping to find means of placing his wealth and the jewels of his house in security.
Arrived at the city which had, for centuries, sent forth the rulers of the "holy Roman Empire," the fugitive Landgrave knocked at the door of an humble Jewish banker, Meyer Rothschilds, richer in children than in thalers, but withal a distinguished and experienced archeologist and numismatologist.
The sovereign, who himself was an expert in the sciences, paid much respect to the knowledge of the Jew banker, and had actually, a few years before, bestowed upon him the distinction of the title of "Med ailleur" to the court.
"Meyer," he began, as he handed him his well filled case, "I know you to be honest and conscientious. Here is all I possess, take it and return it to me when this tempest shall have blown over, and when better times draw upon us."
"Such vast confidence does me great honor," replied the Hebrew, "but your Highness must not forget that the republican army is almost before our doors."
"We are in the hands of providence," replied the Landgrave. "I ask for no receipt."
The Prince re-entered his vehicle and hurried off, without listening to the renewed protestations of the man of business.
What Meyer Rothschild had anticipated, duly came to pass. Before a week was over, Frankford was in the possession of the French troops, and the banker, who had been denounced as an anti-revolutionist, and an ally of the tyrants, found his domicil sacked, and his cash-box plundered in the name of liberty and the people.
No sooner, however, had the victors left Frankfort than Meyer Rothschild re-opened his banking-house, finding at first credit among the Jews, and ultimately with all the business world, and soon was reputed and considered as one of the most reliable bankers in Germany.
About this time there came a short period of rest for the crowned heads of Germany. The Princes of the Rhenish Confederacy rested under the high and forced protection of Napoleon. Raised by the will of the great commander to the dignity of an Elector of the German Empire, the Landgrave of Hesse received permission to return to his dominions. On his way he passed through Frankfort. The journals had before informed him of the plundering of Rothschild's house, and he naturally believed his own wealth long since a prey to Jacobins. Still he determined to visit his numismatic friend, if only to assure him of the continuance of his confidence.
"Good morrow, Meyer," said the Elector, with a frank and hearty shake of hands, "At last we have peace, old friend, but it cost us dear enough. Before you stands a ruined man, as poor as Job."
"What! you poor, your highness?"
"Certainly, for have not those confounded *sas I cullottes* stolen my wealth along with yours? If it do not now too much inconvenience you, I should like to borrow an advance upon the indemnity which I shall receive in Hesse-Cassel."
"An advance is not needed for your highness, for all that you confided to my care is safe and untouched."
"What!" exclaimed the Prince, "and were you not plundered, then?"
"The French have taken everything I had and I was very careful not to excite them by resistance; otherwise they would have searched more thoroughly, and might have found your diamonds and money where they were hidden in my cellar."
"How! Is it possible?"
"Yes, my surrender was a stratagem. They never found what I had hidden. For the last nine years, in order to indemnify myself for the moneys I had lost, I have taken the liberty of using some of yours. All my enterprises have proved successful, and without embarrassing myself, in the least, can I now return you the entire sum with five per cent. interest."
The Prince was deeply moved.
"Meyer," he said, "you are the most honorable Jew I have ever heard of. Keep my money and continue to operate with it. From this, to-day, for two years I want no return of it, and only two per cent. interest."
And thus Rothschild became a millionaire.
Old Meyer died in 1812. Before he died he had his five sons, Anselm, Solomon, Nathan, Charles and James called to his bedside. They received his blessing, and swore to him to be true to the law of Moses, never to separate from each other, and never to undertake a great enterprise without having first obtained the counsel and advice of their mother.
"Observe well these points, and you will soon be the richest among the rich, and the world will belong to you."
The old Hebrew proved a prophet. A financial Pentarchy was founded at his grave, and soon erected its thrones in the five principal cities of Europe, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, London and Paris.

From the Columbus Times & Sentinel, Dec. 23.
**Letter from Hon. John A. Tucker—His Death.**
We give below a letter from the late Hon. John A. Tucker, which was found on the table in his room at the time of his death, directed to one of the editors of this paper. Written for publication, we do not feel at liberty to withhold it.
It will be read with interest by those who knew its author—his big heart, his generous impulses, his strong friendship, his marked ability, his noble nature, his many virtues. They will shed a tear of sorrow over his new-made grave, and cherish in their hearts his memory.—But the letter:
DAWSON, GA., Dec. 16.
*To P. H. Colquitt, Editor Columbus Times:*
I am about to do a thing which I have had in contemplation since 1848—viz: to rid the world of me, and to rid myself of an existence useless to me and derogatory to others. And, Mr. Editor, how dare you, or any of your readers say, it is weak, or wrong, or unmanly to perform the act I am about to perform? Life is a burden to me—has been for years. I am driven on by a destiny I have no power to control. Don't say to me, "it is your fault—you could act differently"—it is untrue. I always wished to act differently—I have prayed God to help me act differently. He knows my wish and purpose was to be a good man. This I have prayed for from boyhood; and yet I have not been a good man.—"There is a destiny that shapes our ends." There is a power, that drives us on like a feather before the wind, and we have as little power to direct our course as the feather in the gale.
Now, with all my sins, follies and vices clinging to my skirts, I am going, unbidden, into the presence of my God, to ask him if ever I wronged a man intentionally; to ask him why I am not the man I always desired to be; to ask what punishment I am to receive for knowing my duty, desiring to perform it, and yet not having the nerve to do it. Don't say I am drunk either, for it is not so. I tell you, Peyton Colquitt, that I am doing this thing upon reflection. I lay all night thinking of it. I have looked at the reasons for and against it. In some respects I have been a successful man. As certain as the world stands, I would beat the race for Judge by more than the Democratic majority. That is not the thing with me. I would not live to be President of the United States, unless I could be a man I wish to be.—From a boy I wished to be a great and good man—a man exerting a great salutary moral influence on mankind. But as it is, am shedding death-shade and mildew from the high places in the land.
I would have waited till I got home, but I know it would not do. I would then never have discharged my duty I owe to myself and mankind. I could not part with my wife and little ones. Several times within the last few years I have prepared myself for this event at home, when my wife knew nothing of it. But to look at the children and hear them say "Pa," or to look at a smiling, affectionate wife, that anticipated my wishes—that forgave a thousand follies—that never spoke an unkind word to me—that never did one unkind act—I did not have the courage to proceed. But believing, as I do, that my departure from this life will benefit my family, as well as others, I am going to die here to-day. I have plenty of friends who will be sorry for this; but to one and all of them I say, John A. Tucker never professed friendship to any one that he deserted in the hour of trial. My wife and little ones I commend to your care. TUCKER.

A certain dissatisfied wife says that her husband is such a blunderer that he cannot even try a boot or shoe on without 'putting his foot in it.'

**Queen Victoria.**
"That Alexandrina Victoria should ever have ascended the English throne is perhaps [illegible] event in her life. George III left five sons, [illegible] course, the heir, the others in all [illegible] barred, from the succession. The first, the Prince of Wales, reigned as George IV, [illegible] second son, the Duke of York, died [illegible] and likewise childless; the third son, the Duke of Clarence reigned as William IV, [illegible] fourth son, Edward Duke of Kent, died [illegible] ing, but left one child, a daughter; [illegible] mote from the inheritance, [illegible] the patrimony of the House of Hanover and Brunswick.
"When Victoria was six years old her mother appointed the Rev. George Davys [illegible] fidelity and zeal proved the wisdom [illegible] Baroness Lehzen was associated with him [illegible] tress. Up to her eleventh year the princess was [illegible] unaware of her claims upon the succession, or of any possible concatenation of events, by which her condition in life would be materially changed. In 1827 the Duke of York died, and in 1830 King George followed him. The accession of King William, whose two daughters were already dead, placed her next the throne. Her education was now such as would best fit her to wear the crown. Without overtasking her mental and physical energies, her instructors plied her with every species of knowledge by which a Queen might profit.—They read together the numerous treatises which had been written—for the most part in the Continental languages—upon the education of a princess.
She was familiar with the lives and actions of all who had conferred honor on the human race, whether as sovereigns, statesmen, scholars, inventors, discoverers, benefactors, poets or divines. While yet in her teens, she spoke English, French and German, with equal fluency, she read Italian and translated Virgil and Horace; she was a proficient in mathematics, and showed decided talent in all branches connected with the science of numbers. Accomplishments were not neglected. The princess danced, sang and sketched from nature. She laid aside a portion of her pocket money to aid in extinguishing the indebtness of her father. A sound religious training lay at the base of the fabric thus reared, and Victoria was made to realize that, as she was to reign over a nation professedly Christian, she must prove, by her private conduct, and in her domestic life, her right to the glorious title of Defender of the Faith.
On the 17th day of July, Victoria made her first public appearance as sovereign of the nation. She prorogued Parliament in person, addressing the members of the two chambers from the throne in the House of Lords. Her pallor betrayed her emotion, but her manner was calm, and composed, and her bearing at once childlike and royal. Her voice was distinct though tremulous.—It was a proud day for Great Britain—the people unreservedly gave away their hearts, and became the prey at once of love at first sight. And they have never regretted the spontaneous, precipitate act."
"Victoria I. was crowned in Westminister Abbey on the 28th of June, 1838. The venerable pile was dressed with unusual, unprecedented splendor. Every nation in Christendom, and several out of its pale, had sent their representatives, and the maiden Queen was 'consecrated'—to use the solemn continental expression—in the midst of the most imposing and gorgeous assemblage which this century has witnessed, whether in Westminster Abbey, Notre Dame de Paris, or the Kremlin of Moscow. Victoria kneeled and devoutly implored the Divine guidance for herself and a blessing for her people. From that time forward she has discharged with exemplary fidelity every duty which devolved upon her as a Queen, and has sought to enlarge the sphere of her duties as a woman, that by discharging those also she might offer a model to the mothers, wives and sisters of her subjects. She felt how imperatively needed was an example of strict virtue on the British throne."
*Goodrich.*

**A Runaway Slave from Georgia Captured.**
On Sunday afternoon, as the passengers by the mail-boat from Acquia creek were about to land, Mr. Mattingly, the agent, observed a negro in company with a white man, under circumstances that seemed to him suspicious. He proceeded to question the former before he would allow him to go on shore. He asked him where he was going, to which he replied he was going to New York to bring the rest of the family South. This aroused Mr. Mattingly's suspicion, and he then interrogated the white man. This man who gave his name as J. T. Rogers, said that the negro was his servant, and that he was going to New York, for which place he had got through tickets at Wilmington, N. C. Mr. Mattingly not being perfectly satisfied with this statement, told "Rogers" that he should give the usual bond. This "Rogers" professed his willingness to do; and he went on shore, as he said, to see some friends of his and get the required security. As he did not return, the negro was handed over to officer Loyd, with the view of hunting up "Rogers." He was taken to the depot, where he was met and questioned by Capt. Goddard. The negro told him the same story as "Rogers" told Mr. Mattingly; but the Captain was not so easily imposed on, and he pronounced the statement a lie, and told officer Loyd to hold on to the negro, as he believed he was a runaway.
The negro either could not or would not see Rogers, and he was carried to the Central Guard House, and committed to jail as a runaway. The next day Lieutenant Thomas and Officer Loyd, by direction of Captain Goddard, went to Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, for the purpose of discovering, if possible, whether certain statements, made by the negro, with regard to parties whose names he mentioned as living in the place from which he said he and "his master" had came, were true. Mr. Stephens referred the lieutenant and officers to the Hon. Mr. Tripp, who accompanied the officer to the jail, and interrogated the negro. After considerable cross-examination, the negro owned up that "Rogers" was a fictitious name; that the real name of the white man was Patrick Downes; that this Downes was conveying him on to a free State, and had induced him to place in his hands some $350, money which he had earned as a ditcher, working in company with the said Downes.
He also stated that when he was about fifty miles from his starting place, near Macon, Ga., he wanted to return, being stricken with regret at leaving his wife and children, but that Downes placed a pistol at his head, and threatened to blow his brains out if he said anything.
☞Downes left his trunk on board the boat, and on being opened it was found to contain a few articles of common clothing and some pipes and tobacco. Active search is being made for the fellow, but up to this moment without success. There was nothing in the trunk by which he could be detected.
The negro says he belongs to a Dr. John R. Cork, of Marshallville, near Macon, Ga.
The negro's name is Hudson, and he was at work in Oglethorpe, in Macon county, when he was induced by Downes to runaway.—*Washington States, 29th.*

SALTING THE STREETS—*A Novelty.*—The denizens of Fulton street and vicinity were startled out of their ordinary apathy to street sights yesterday about noon by beholding a team of four white horses, and a large wagon filled with salt, advancing down Fulton street, with two men in the wagon all the time shovelling the salt out into the street as fast as they could. The wagon advanced slowly down to Fulton ferry, the men in it all the way plying their shovels with great activity till the entire street was salted. Much curiosity was manifested to know what all this seasoning was about; some thought the city officials, more or less of them, had devised a new expedient for squandering the people's taxes; others thought that the spilling of so much salt savored of a demented condition in the parties engaged in it; while others more properly considered that it was merely the curing of the hard season which immediately preceded it. Such indeed was the object. The proprietors of the omnibus lines which run through Fulton street took this means as the most efficacious for melting the snow in the street, so their omnibuses could run to more advantage and safety. The proprietors of the Fifth avenue and the consolidated omnibus lines, equally bore the expenses of the outlay. About fifty bushels of salt were scattered over Fulton street. Fifth avenue, Broadway and some other streets were also salted. About 100 bushels of salt were spilled in Fifth avenue. Arrangements have been made with the contractor for cleaning Broadway by the proprietors of the omnibus lines aforesaid, whereby the latter has engaged to salt Broadway after every snow storm during the winter. The same thing will be done in Fifth avenue, Fulton, and perhaps other streets, for salt is considered the cheapest, quickest and most effectual means of removing the snow from the streets.—*N. Y. Herald.*

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

**WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 14, 1859.**

☞ General ROBLES, who has just made the latest reported move on the Mexican chess board by upsetting ZULOAGA, used to represent Mexico at Washington City. He is a man of intelligence and of some vigor and decision of character. He calls himself a conservative, that is to say, he goes for respecting the property of the church. He has found that there is no chance for any government to stand unless it has the support of the clergy. The "Liberal" party under JUAREZ, professes to have a new Constitution, restricting, among other things, the power of the Church, and curtailing its wealth. It is doubted whether any compromise can be effected between ROBLES and JUAREZ on this subject.—As for the wars, fights, battles, &c., in Mexico, that is all nonsense. There are some robberies, assassinations, murders of prisoners, etc., etc., but no wars or battles worthy of the name.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY.—A resolution has passed both houses of our State Legislature, requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to use their influence for the establishment of the National Foundry at Deep River. The recent examination by the commission, of which Captain Wilkes was the Chairman, was ostensibly with the view of ascertaining the suitableness of that location as a site for Naval Machine Shops only, but the facts established by the Report of that committee will indicate its suitableness, as well for the establishment of a National Foundry, as of a Naval Machine Shop.

It is probable that the bill from the Military Committee of the House will contemplate the establishment of *three* foundries; one on the waters of the Gulf; one the Pacific side, and one on the Atlantic Seaboard or in one of the Atlantic States, with convenient access to the Seaboard. The immediate construction of the last named will alone be recommended. The President will be authorised to make the location. Now, it is certain that the President and several members of his cabinet will visit Chapel Hill in June, and that this will probably be the only such visit he will make during his term. The exchange of mutual courtesies commits nobody, and we only mention this in connection with the Foundry, as indicating a *not* unfriendly feeling towards our State.

☞ The scene in the Senate on Saturday, referred to by our Raleigh correspondent, would appear from the Report in the *Standard* to have been a very peculiar and not very creditable one. It would seem that that was the day set apart for the appointment of Justices of the Peace. It is usual to pass favorably upon the lists for Justices in any county, as proposed by the Commoner from that county, since he is presumed to know the standing of the parties whose names he offers. When the lists for the various counties came from the House to the Senate, the question was on concurring, which has always been regarded as little more than a matter of form, the only change made being occasionally the addition of one or more Magistrates to the list of any county at the suggestion of the Senator representing the district. Mr. Turner, of Orange, however, determined to oppose everything and everybody, questioning the characters of all the proposed Magistrates, catechising Senators in an unwarranted manner—refusing to come to order when called by the chair, and in fact behaving in a factious and far from decorous manner.

**Deep River.**

We have just seen Mr Jesse J. Cassidey, who arrived here on Sunday, from the Deep River work, where he left his father, James Cassidey, Esq., President of the Company, on Friday last, about ten miles above Lockville, with the steamer *Haughton*, and a large Flat in tow; said Flat being loaded with Coal, Iron and Copper Ore, Soapstone, Wheat, Flour, Cotton, Dried Fruit and country Produce generally. Mr. Cassidey looks for his father here to-morrow or next day, with the products. His arrival should be hailed by the people of Wilmington as an auspicious event, establishing the existence of a communication, however imperfectly constructed, with the Mines.

Mr. Cassidey also informs us that he has received from the lock-tender at Silver Run, a letter dated on the 4th inst., stating that the late freshet had done some damage to the lock at that place, but none that could not be repaired in a day. He had heard of no damage at any other point.

It is probable that some mistakes were made, owing to the fact that a good quantity of dressed timber had been placed on the bank of the river in the vicinity of Red Rock Dam, and this timber floating off and down the stream, naturally gave rise to the impression that a considerable portion of the works had been carried off. We may make our Fayetteville cotemporaries unhappy by stating this fact, but we can't help it.

*Daily Journal, 11th inst.*

USED UP.—We used to know a very clever fellow of whom it was said that his friends could always tell when he was "in for it," by his commencing to talk of Thomas W. Dorr, and the Rhode Island War. Those acquainted with the Fayetteville *Observer* can always tell when it is hard run, by its commencing to abuse the worthy citizens of the County of New Hanover. It virtually acknowledges this by turning its sneers against our "Kaintuck" and "Holly Shelter" readers, as it does in its last issue. It amounts to a confession of defeat and as such we accept it, although we hardly cared to drive our cotemporary to the wall—quite so badly. Its other attempts at begging the question are just as impotent and equally indicative of failure. It can go.

CAROLINA CITY TIMES.—We have the first number of the above paper, just started at Carolina City, by Messrs. A. B. Chapin & Co., Editors and publishers.

The "*Times*" assumes no part in politics, leaving the discussion of such topics to papers more directly connected with party organizations. It is published at $2 a year, invariably in advance.

We trust that Messrs. Chapin & Co. may meet with a success equal to their warmest hopes. We gladly extend to them the hand of fellowship, and welcome them into the fraternity.

THE COALFIELDS R. R. BILL.—It will be seen that the bill failed yesterday, on its third reading in the Senate, by the casting vote of the Speaker given against it, for the reason assigned—indisposition to increase the debt of the State. The success of the bill, so far as the Senate was concerned, had been regarded as certain, and this comes like a wet blanket. We presume it can be reconsidered again, and may yet be got through—we trust it may.

*Daily Journal, 12th inst.*

THE LEGISLATURE.—We take it for granted that our Legislature will not stay more than three months in session. If so, then there is but one month of the session left—time enough in which to do business, but not time enough for useless discussions on immaterial matters. It will be seen that the Coalfields Railroad Bill, after having been defeated, reconsidered and passed its second reading in the Senate, has again been defeated on its third reading in that body—been again reconsidered, and may be again defeated or may again pass—who knows? The revenue bill looms up with its increased rates of taxation and people are frightened. Well, all works that can wait, might as well be made to wait. They *will* be made to wait for certain.—*Daily Journal, 13th inst.*

☞ A MR. GERHARDI, a Trinity Bay operator, who sailed on the 8th in the *Pacific* for Europe, reports having left DE SAUTY at Cyrus station, "day and night vigilantly noting every deflection of the galvanometer." So DE SAUTY is neither dead nor does he sleep, since he watches the galvanometer "day and night."

☞ A good roaring wood fire is "jolly," but a glowing grate-full of anthracite is *so* "cozy,"—it is, pardon the pun, grateful indeed; its heat is so steady and persistent, that it makes us think about the poetical comparisons drawn between the fitful flaring around of courtship, as contrasted with the genial contentedness of connubial *felick*ity. The first is the wood-fire, bright, brilliont and particularly conspicuous, yet demanding constant "attentions" to prevent its going out, popping hot coals on the carpet, and setting fire to the domicile, or performing other tricks too numerous to mention; the second is the mild, yet comfortable and reliable, glow of the anthracite, that don't go out in a hurry, but if *you* stay out until two o'clock in the morning, will be ready to give you a *warm* reception when you come in—so we have heard said. A great institution is anthracite, and eke matrimony.

By the way, the devil—that is to say, *our* devil—was good to his own—employer this morning, and made us a most capital fire, in the cheering presence of which we indite "these few lines." *When* we can get a fire of Deep River Coal, we will indite a few more of the same sort.

☞ HON. SHERRARD CLEMENS, of Virginia, who was wounded in a duel with Mr. WISE, of the Richmond *Enquirer*, has so far recovered as to be able to go to Washington, to attend to his Congressional duties. One leg is two or three inches shorter than the other.

☞ We are endebted to Mr. Ferebee of the House for a copy of Professor Emmons' Geological Report.—Mr. Ferebee has our thanks for his courtesy.

☞ We would call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Hathaway & Co., "Sugar and Molasses."

**North Carolina Legislature.**

[Reported Expressly for the Journal.]

RALEIGH, January 10, 1859.

In the House, to-day, Mr. Dancy presented from the committee of the State Agricultural Society, asking for aid in certain matters.

The following bills were introduced.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, a bill to amend the charter of the Western N. C. Railroad.

Mr. Sparrow, a bill to incorporate the Leaksville Railroad Company——incorporate a company to build a Railroad from——,

Mr. Dortch, a bill to allow Board of Trustees to fill vacancies.

Mr. Williams a bill for the benefit of the Insane Asylum.

The Danville connection was then taken up and discussed until adjournment by Messrs. Morehead, Bridgers and Caldwell, of Guilford.

The Senate did no business, to-day, being occupied in quarrelling and disputing over the Magistrates and Journals of their tedious session of Saturday night.

RALEIGH, JAN. 11, 1859.

The appointment of magistrates was commenced on Saturday at about 1 o'clock, and caused a prolongation of the session, without adjournment, till about 12½ at night. It has been the writer's lot to witness many strange scenes—many disgraceful ones in connection with legislative bodies—but never did he witness one to equal that in the Senate Chamber here from 1 o'clock till 12½ on Saturday. The sketch reported for the *Standard* is correct, but is not a full picture of the scene. Messrs. Turner, Cowper, Leach and Miller, have rendered themselves notorious; and there were one or two others behind them who urged the course they took, but who had not the manliness to take an active part in the scene, and who, at length, abandoned their friends and joined in the denunciations (privately) against them.

The scene seemed fairly to be opened again on Monday; but Mr. Houston (not present on Saturday) took the initiative, and denounced the leaders in such terms as not to be mistaken. This was on an attempt to "correct" the Journal. But it was resisted by Mr. Houston, who insisted that the "foul record" *should* go forth, and that those who made it, should now be made to go before the tribunal of public opinion to defend themselves.

Mr. Turner had prepared nearly two pages of notes, taken whilst the Journal was being read, but thought it prudent to keep them to himself—seeing a determination to resist all attempts to place the Clerk in a wrong position. Messrs. Turner and Cowper attempted to justify themselves, and made a retreat with the best grace they could. The list of appointments was gone through by about 6 o'clock of Monday—two days, a night, and a portion of Sunday having thus been consumed. No other business was done in the Senate on Monday.

To-day the Coalfields bill was put on its third reading, and after being loaded with amendments—every one of which was ultimately shaken off—was *rejected*, the vote being 22 in the affirmative—21 in the negative; the Speaker voting to make it a tie on the ground that he was opposed to increasing the State's liabilities.—Particulars to-morrow.

RALEIGH, JAN. 11th, 1859.

SENATE.—Numerous bills were reported on, and a few unimportant bills introduced.

The special order, the bill to amend the charter of the Western N. C. Railroad, was postponed till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The Coalfields bill was now taken up on its third reading.

Mr. Cowper offered an amendment to the last clause of the bill—a tax of ¼ of 1 per cent. on land, and 2 cts. on the poll to meet the principal on the bonds to be issued, the amount to be paid in to the commissioners of the sinking fund to be kept as a separate fund.

Mr. Bledsoe moved to amend the amendment by imposing a tax of ⅛ of 1 per cent. on all species of property except such slaves as are subject to capitation tax.

Mr. Bledsoe's amendment rejected—42 to 1; Mr. Cowper's 37 to 3.

Mr. Pitchford moved to amend by providing that no part of the moneys derived from the sales of bonds shall be applied to the payment on the interest. Adopted.

Mr. Ashe, by request of the friends of the bill, moved to amend by authorizing the Company to connect with any other Road, but not to cross any.

Mr. Ward moved to except the Wilmington & Weldon Road.

Mr. Ashe accepted the amendment.

Mr. Lane moved, that if this Road should tap the N. C. Road, it should not be West of Morrisville.

Mr. Douthitt, to amend that by striking out Morrisville, and inserting Lexington. Rejected, 30 to 11.

Mr. Lane's amendment was then rejected—27 to 16.

The vote on the passage of the bill its third reading resulted—aye 22, no 21.

The Speaker voted against the bill, on the ground of his unwillingness to increase the State's liabilities.

The bill to amend the Constitution so as to establish the *advalorem* system of taxation was made the special order for to-morrow.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.

P. S.—The vote on the Coalfields Bill has been reconsidered by a vote of 27 to 13.

To-day very little business done. The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Dula, a bill to incorporate the State Improvement and Relief Bank.—(Mr. Caldwell's bill which he withdrew last week.)

Mr. Shaw, a bill to amend the charter of the Cheraw and Coal Fields Roads—amends so as to make the bill of effect—as now it requires $2,000,000 to be subscribed before the charter is secured.

Mr. Bryan, of Craven, a bill to create the county of Richland.

The Danville Connection was then taken up and discussed for three hours. Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, spoke for it, and Messrs. Bullock and Green against it. Mr. Settle has the floor when it comes up to-morrow.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—On the 6th day of January, 1759, George Washington was married to Mrs. Custis.

Washington Irving, in his life of Washington, thus refers to the marriage, which took place shortly after the taking of Fort Duquesne and Washington's return to his home: "His marriage with Mrs. Custis took place shortly after his return. It was celebrated on the 6th of January, 1759, at the White House, the residence of the bride, in the good old hospitable style of Virginia, amid a joyous assemblage of relatives and friends."

*Savannah News.*

ICE.—If the weather continues as it has been for the last two days, no one need entertain any fear of the want of an abundant crop of ice. The telegraph informs us that it is "cool and clear" at all prominent points in the State. We know of our own knowledge, that most of the ponds in this vicinity are so well coated with ice that the skaters feel no hesitation in venturing on their glassy surfaces. The demand for skates for the last two days has been great. The only fear about the matter is, that our hardware merchants may be seduced into buying large quantities of the stock, for which, in a short time, there may be no call.—*Petersburg Express.*

# BY TELEGRAPH.

***REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL.***

**New President of Mexico.**

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12th, 1859.

Mexican dates to the 9th instant have been received. Moramon has been elected President by a Junta composed of Zuloagistas and Conservatives. [The dates are either from Minatitlan or Vera Cruz.—EDS. JOUR.]

**Congress.**

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 12th, 1859.—A. M.—The Pacific Railway bill was under discussion in the Senate yesterday.

The House of Representatives tabled the resolution lauding Com. Paulding for his capture of Gen. Walker, in Nicaragua.

**New York Markets.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 12th, 1859, P. M.—Cotton declined ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb. Middling Upland 11 7-16 a 11 9-16c. per lb. Wheat buoyant—Southern white, $1 35 per bushel. Corn firm—mixed 83 a 84 cents per bushel. Rosin firm, at $1 74 a $1 75 per barrel. Spirits Turpentine firm: an average business doing without quotable change in prices—49 a 50 cents per gallon.

**Additional Foreign News by the Africa.**

The steamer Arago arrived out on the 23d.

Later, but unimportant advices from India and China had been received.

The Chinese tariff negotiations were finished.

The ship Isaac Wright, bound for New York, with 300 passengers on board, was burnt in the Mersey, whilst at anchor in the stream. The fire occurred at night, and caused great consternation among the emigrants, but all were rescued. The vessel was scuttled and ran aground to save the hull. She had a cargo of fine goods and 800 tons of iron, all of which was insured.

The steamer Indian Empire, of the Galway line, is to be sold as unfit for service.

The Times, in commenting on the President's message, draws attention to the preponderance of foreign over domestic matters and to the quarrelsome spirit manifested under its studiously moderate tone. It considers it very remarkable that the United States should, at the present moment, have a *casus belli* against almost every State from the Gulf of Mexico to Cape Horn, and asks whether it is possible that the weaker party can always be the aggressor?

There has been some threatening rioting among the military and militia at Woodwich, but without serious results.

The result of Montalembert's trial is considered a triumph over the government, as under the new sentence the accused will not be liable to exile under the new law of suspicion.

The Continental news is not important.

The dates from Hong Kong are to the 15th of November. Exchange rates had advanced to 4s 9d. and at Shanghai to 6s 8½d.

Canton was quiet, but business was checked by the high prices. Teas were quiet.

**Later from California.**

NEW ORLEANS, January 8.—The steam ship *Quaker City*, Capt. Sheifeldt, has arrived here from Minatitlan, Mexico, 2nd instant, with the San Francisco mails of the 20th December. The news from California is unimportant. Dates from the city of Mexico to the 26th state that Zuloaga had been deposed by forces under command of Gen. Robles, and that he had taken refuge with the English Minister. Robles announces himself as the head of the Conservative party, and has sent commissioners to Vera Cruz to treat with the Liberials.

**Later from California.**

AUGUSTA, Jan. 19.

The Moses Taylor has arrived at New York from California with $1,400,000 in gold. There is no news of importance.

**Serious Illness of Dr Williamson.**

NORFOLK, Jan. 11.—Dr. Thomas Williamson, one of the oldest surgeons in the United States navy, was suddenly afflicted with appoplexy this morning. There are no hopes of his recovery.

**Election of U. S. Senator.**

AUGUSTA, ME., Jan. 11th.—The election of United States Senator took place to-day. The vote in the House stood, Fessenden 93, Smart 42. The vote in the Senate was, for Fessenden, 29, Smart none.

**Another Slave Trial.**

AUGUSTA, Jan. 11.—A private despatch from Charleston says that the cases of the crew Ketch Brothers, charged with slave trading, were up in the district court to-day. The grand jury ignored the bills.

**Kentucky Democratic Convention.**

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 10.—The Kentucky State Democratic Convention endorsed the Cincinnati platform and the Dred Scott decision, and adopted resolutions encouraging the acquisition of Cuba; denouncing the sectional agitation at the North and Know Nothingism; endorsing the Administration with the professed determination that differences upon minor points, such as Kansas and Lecomptonism, shall not be permitted to disturb the harmony of the Democracy of Kentucky.

The great feature of the Convention was the triumph of the Breckinridge interest over the Boyd party, the supporters of the Lecompton policy of the Administration.

**Later from Mexico.**

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—The overthrow of Zuloaga took place on the 23rd. Echeagany had previously pronounced in favor of Robles and the Constitutionalists of Jalapa. Condova joined him. Zuloaga put the city of Mexico in a state of siege and tried to compromise with Echeagany, but failed. Subsequently Echeagany was captured and sentenced to death, but the revolt at Puebla saved him.

Robles had released all political prisoners, and there was great rejoicing at Vera Cruz.

All parties are dissatisfied with the President's message.

**The Deep River Minerals.**

We make the following interesting extract in regard to the report of the Naval Commission, on the mineral regions of the Deep River in the North Carolina, from the Washington correspondence of the New Orleans *Daily Delta*.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1858.

*Messrs. Editors:*—It has been in contemplation for some time, by the Executive Government, in accordance with a resolution of Congress, to establish a Naval Depot of Construction at some point, which might offer proper inducements in the way of iron and coal deposits. With a view to the selection of a proper site, a Board of three naval officers was appointed to make the necessary examination and report the result to the Secretary of the Navy. Western Virginia felt certain of the location, as her Alleghany ridges were but so many coal and iron mountains; While Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and several other States, each claimed the possession of the very spot for a National Depot of Construction. But no one of thought of the barren pine hills of N. Carolina, for so many years devoted to 'tar, pitch and turpentine,' and yet the attention of the board of Examiners having been called to that section, Captain Wilkes made a thorough exploration among mines of more than fabulous wealth and has submitted a lengthy report thereon to the Government. The point indicated by Captain Wilkes is in Chatham county, North Carolina, and although the report is as strong as language can well be, yet the Board intimate, privately, that the whole truth is not told nor would it be believed, say they, if told. A hill about two hundred feet high, over-looking the Cape Fear River, presents a solid mass of coal and iron of a superior quality in alternate layers, and in mining the one, the other is necessarily produced in quantities amply sufficient for reducing the ore to pig metal. Vessels of sufficient size can come alongside to carry off all the metal manufactured. This hill alone is estimated to contain millions of tons of the best iron, and an inexhaustible supply of coal, to last the Government for centuries. Lands in the neighborhood are worth from five to ten dollars per acre, and any quantity can be had at these prices. An effort will be made to unite with this Naval Depot of Construction also a National Foundry, for the manufacture of cannon. At this time nearly all the cannon in the service is manufactured in private foundries, under contract with the Government.

I doubt not an effort will be made by the Administration to gratify North Carolina in this matter, as she has been disappointed in every thing else. Her share of the Executive patronage of the Federal Government, she says, has always been denied her. North Carolina has now two employees under the general Government—one a laborer on the Washington Acqueduct, and the other a two thousand dollars Consul at Dundee, in Scotland.

About the first of June next the President will make a tour among the Turpentine plantations of the Old North State, and will attend the commencement at Chapel Hill College during his visit.

Directors' Room,
COMMERCIAL BANK,
12th January 1859

A number of the citizens, interested in the subject of education met here this evening.

On motion, O. G. Parsley, Esq., took the Chair, and Alex. Sprunt acted as Secretary.

The question of education, and the establishment of a High School in Wilminton was discussed. A Committee was then appointed to report upon the subject, at an adjourned meeting, viz: R. H. Cowan, Esq., Dr. W. G. Thomas, Dr. James H. Dickson, Geo. R. French, Esq., Gilbert Potter, Esq.

On motion, it was agreed to adjourn to meet at the Court House on Wednesday evening next, the 19th inst.

O. G. PARSLEY, Chairman.

The subject of education, in connection with the establishment of a first-class Academy, or, High School, was discussed with much spirit, last night, at the meeting at the Commercial Bank Buildings.

Dr. G. W. Thomas, T. W. Brown, Esq., G. R. French, Esq., S. Wallace, Esq., Col. John McRae, and several other gentlemen, delivered their sentiments on this very important matter.

It was urged that whilst Wilmington in her enterprise in matters relating to material progress, has taken the lead in the State, she has been forgetful or at least passive regarding the vital interests of Education. Not that there existed a lack of appreciation, for not only in our own city but throughout the county of New Hanover, there is manifested by our youth and all intelligent families, a strong desire to locate an Institution in Wilmington, around which may be attracted men of high talent and experience in Tuition who will be sustained by a united and vigorous public spirit.

The private Schools and Academies in town are at least as good as they are in other places in like circumstances; but without disparagement to them or their teachers, it is considered most desirable that a public Institution worthy of Wilmington be established, not only for our own wants but for those also of the surrounding district.

With a climate and sanitary condition unequalled in the State or perhaps anywhere; with the resolution on the part of parents and guardians to afford every needful encouragement to maintain *at home* the best means of instructing their children and wards, in all that is necessary to fit them for any condition in life, we say this enterprise must succeed.

**From the Washington "States" of Friday.**
**Frightfully Sudden Death.**

Last night about half past ten, officers King and Rabbitt took shelter from a shower of rain in a barber's shop, on 7th between G and H streets, kept by three young colored men in partnership.

Rabbitt sat down in one of the barber's chairs, and as he did so, the breast of his overcoat opened, and the end of a pistol which was in his side pocket became displayed. Tally, one of the partners, seeing it, asked the officer to let him look at it, to which he consented.—Tally, on getting the pistol, began handling the lock, and the officer cautioned him not to do so; but the warning had scarce escaped from his lips when the pistol went off, and the ball entered the face of Brown (another of the partners) near the eye and, taking an upward direction, passed out through the back of the head.

The unfortunate man fell on his back and died instantly without uttering a word or cry. He was in the act of putting a piece of tobacco to his mouth, and was standing within four feet of Tally, with whom he was talking pleasantly at the time. Talley was immediately conveyed to the watch-house by the officers, and on their return they met the Chief of Police, Lieut. McHenry and officers Suit and Gormley, who proceeded at once to the barber's shop, where they found the third partner sitting on the sofa and in company with a little boy keeping watch over the dead. Brown was lying as he had fallen, a pool of blood had poured out on the floor from his lacerated brain, and in his fingers still remained the piece of tobacco.

A GOOD HIT.—The Washington correspondent of the N. O. Crescent writes that, at a dinner given at the National Hotel, in that city, by George Sanders, there were "present members of Congress from all sections, and among them the notorious Mr. Burlingame, of Niagara Falls memory. After the dinner was over, and while the party were all well charged with the amiability incident to such occasions, Mr. Burlingame took pains to make himself exceedingly affable and familiar with some of the Southern members.

Calling a Boston man to him, he said, "I want you to go home and tell my people upon what good terms I am with my Southern brethren here." He was about to add more, when somebody commenced to sing the Star Spangled Banner. At its close, Burlingame clapped loudly and long. Turning to a Southern member standing near him, he said, "did you notice how I applauded when he came to the land of the free?"—"Yes," answered the Southern member; "but, judging from the distance you go to fight, I thought it was the 'home of the brave' you were applauding." "Centre shot, by ——!" exclaimed a member standing by.—Burlingame threw up his hands, buzzed and fluttered a little, but took it in very good part. It was an admirable retort.

EAST INDIAN IDOLATRY.—Rev. Baptist W. Noel, London, in his recent work on the Government of India, makes the following singular and, doubtless, authentic statement:

"In the Madras presidency there are now 8,292 idols and temples receiving from Government an annual payment of £89,678. In the Bombay Presidency there are 26,589 idols and temples under State patronage, receiving grants to the amount of £30,587 10s.; to which must be added the allowance for temple lands—giving a total for the Bombay presidency of £89,859 6s. In the whole of the company's territories there is annually expended in the support of idolatry by the servants of the company, the large sum of £171,558 12s.

In view of these facts, it is not surprising to learn (as we do through the Dublin University Magazine) that a prize of 50 guineas has been offered for the best essay on the position which the government of India ought to assume towards christianity and christian missions.

WONDERFUL DIGESTIVE POWERS.—The New York Times contains the following:

A New-London negro, who rejoices in the name of Alcard Corbyn, performed yesterday a gastronomic feat which excited considerable astonishment among those assembled to witness it. While strolling through the Five Points, the colored gentleman stopped at a groggery known as Cow Bay, in order to get a "bite." The 'bite" proved to be one of no inconsiderable dimensions, or he offered to bet that he could eat twenty-seven tallow candles, wicks and all, four pounds of salt pork, and a shilling loaf of bread, washing the same down with a pint of lamp-oil and a quart of rum. The wager was accepted, and Corbyn essayed to accomplish the alimentive feat. The feat was accomplished, candle followed candle in rapid succession, till the specified number passed the æsophagus; through the same descending channel the four pounds of pork made quick passage, and the loaf of bread and the oil and rum completed the deposit. This was on Tuesday evening. In the fore part of Friday evening Corbyn was found lying insensible on the side-walk in Cow Bay. It was supposed that he was drunk, and he was accordingly placed in a cart and conveyed to the station house. The real cause of his ailment soon transpired, and thereupon Police Surgeon Waterman was called, and he administered a powerful emetic, which soon brought the candles, pork, etc., from the gourmand's stomach and placed the voracious eater again on his legs. Yesterday morning the negro was taken before Justice Connolly and committed to the Tombs for ten days to afford him time to recover his lost appetite.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The *N. Y. Herald* of Friday contains a tabular statement of the extent and cost of the railroads in the United States, with an editorial sketch of their progress since 1828, when the three-mile Quincy road was the only one in the country. It appears that the cost of construction and equipment of the roads in operation amounts to the enormous sum of $1,050,655,870—showing the average cost per mile to be $37,775.

The New England States have open 3,617 miles of railway; the Middle Atlantic States, 6,486 miles; the Southern Atlantic States, 4,555 miles; the Gulf States, 1,675 miles; the southern interior States, 1,892 miles; the Northwestern States, 9,191 miles; and California 22 miles. Ohio stands in advance of all other States in regard to the extent of railways open—2,978 miles.—Next comes Illinois, with her 2,774 miles. New York stands third on the list, with her 2,718 miles, and Pennsylvania fourth, with her 2,656 miles. Of the New England States, Massachusetts takes the lead, with 1,327 miles, while Virginia occupies the like position among the southern States, with her 1,642 miles. The railways of the New England States stand nearest to completion—3,739 miles being open out of a total length of 4,163. Of the 8,880 miles of road in the Middle States, 7,084 miles are open. The South Atlantic States have 4,295 miles open, out of 5,937 miles. The Gulf States have only about three-tenths of their roads built—1,927 miles out of 5,144. The south interior States have about nine-twentieths of their roads built—1,953 miles out of 4,102. The western States have three-fifths of their roads built—9,191 miles out of 14,903; California has only about one-sixth of her roads built—22 miles out of 122. For the whole United States the roads open stand in the proportion of about nine-fourteenths to the entire length of the roads.

SALEM, N. C.—On Monday last the following persons were elected town officers for the present year:

*Mayor.*—E. A. Vogle, Esq.

*Commissioners.*—Fr. Fries, R. L. Patterson, Louis Belo, T. Keehin, J. N. Blum, G. Foltz, and J. [illegible]

**From the Courrier de Paris, Dec. 14.**
**Opinions of the French [illegible] Press.**

The latest news from the United States, announcing that the government at Washington had taken into serious consideration the energetic representations of France and England, and had decided to put a stop to the expedition of Walker, gives us only an incomplete security as to the fate of Nicaragua. That bold adventurer (Walker) has shown that, in case of need, he is able to deceive the complaisant watch (surveillance) of the American police, and we should not be surprised to learn by subsequent despatches that he has succeeded in leaving Mobile. Mr. Buchanan's administration will not be embarrassed in proving that it has on this occasion used all the means allowed it by the constitution to prevent the guilty enterprise, and it would thus shelter its responsibility towards the two great European powers.

But even admitting that the government of the Union sincerely wishes to keep its engagements, and that it succeeds in preventing the sailing of the filibusters, the fears conceived about Nicaragua and the other small States of Central America will remain the same. One cannot deny that the schemes of Walker inspire lively and almost an unanimous sympathy beyond the Atlantic, where they do not care much about what constitutes our old international laws. The federal government itself, by its neglect to punish the filibusters, or rather by its evident connivance with them, has fully shown how it looks upon them. If now it resolves to oppose them, it is, we believe, because of the firm attitude of the Paris and London cabinets—it does not consider it prudent to do otherwise. But we would be wrong to expect from the former President of the Ostend Congress greater zeal than he has hitherto shown on this question.

Besides, there, more than on any other point of the American continent, the policy of annexation is a necessity for the United States. The discovery of gold in California renders a *debouche* for them on the Pacific coast indispensable. It is no longer sufficient for them to detain it, as they have done hitherto with the lands in the West, simply by improving them. They ought, at every sacrifice, and with little delay, to establish sure and easy communications between the new State and the rest of the Union. Thus, they should now relinquish the pick-axe of the pioneer and the hatchet of the woodsman—their ordinary instruments of conquest—to take in their stead the dangerous, perhaps, but expeditious mode of a *coup de main*.

Europe, meanwhile, cannot tolerate the semblance of such an enterprise. The same considerations which led them to undertake the war in the East exist here with an equal force, and they are sustained by motives of general interest which there would be danger in forgetting. By her situation Central America is destined to become the point of the concentration of the commerce of the world, and to let the United States take possession of it would be to yield to them the monopoly of the future transactions between Europe and the entire Orient.

On the other hand, ought France and England to determine upon keeping themselves in those latitudes forces sufficient to oppose every act of piracy? That step would create incessant causes of conflict, and thus render the maintenance of peace always precarious. What it is necessary to do, then, is to strengthen the little States, to show them how to protect themselves by themselves. It has been said for some days past there is a project for a mixed monarchy for the Island of Cuba and that of Porto Rico, which would give to those possessions an independent existence, a nationality of which they have always been deprived. It is possible, also, that in the near future Mexico—alas! for her internal convulsions—will become more calm; she can then follow their example, and an intimate alliance between the three kingdoms would suffice to protect them against the aggressions of their powerful neighbors. This plan is said to be irrisistable, and Spain, the first who has taken the initiative, would not hesitate a moment to put it in pratice. Perhaps for herself it is not to be regretted, for she does not at present succeed in maintaining her dominion over Cuba by example, but has to aid it by a display of force which renders that rich colony a burthensome charge upon the mother country.

There has been a question, likewise, but with more foundation, it appears, as to a confederation between the diverse States of Central America; and it is also added that the Presidents of those five republics ought to assemble in Congress at Guatemala, at the end of this month, for the purpose of laying the bases of that union. France boldly encourages that combination, and will even name a delegate to assist at the conference.

We make these observations, since no obstacle appears to hinder the realization of this idea. Those States ought to cast aside all rivalry, and remember that their isolation only makes them feeble, and leaves them without defence against the attempts of invasion by the United States. It is only by contracting among themselves a confederation upon liberal and sincere bases that they will preserve their independence and arrive to the degree of prosperity which the near future promises them.

Under the influence of a grand international movement, which plans for itself each day, an important *role* is reserved in reality to Central America. The centre of the world, from the point of geographical view, it seems that she ought to be one day the centre of the commerce of the Orient and Occident. The space which she occupies, compared to the two vast continents which she connects, is relatively exceedingly small, being only 155,000 miles square, or 475,000 kilometres. Her population does not exceed altogether two millions of inhabitants, who are divided between the States as follows: Guatemala, 485,000; San Salvador, 394,000; Honduras, 350,000; Nicaragua, 300,000; Costa Rica, 125,000.

That is only an average of thirteen inhabitants for four square kilometres, and if it is remembered that France, which is far from being the country least populous in Europe, contains in it sixty-eight, one will be struck with the smallness of that proportion. But the vicious and demoralizing system of Spanish colonization and the anarchy which has reigned there for a long time since their emancipation, has contributed to keep those beautiful regions in the condition of solitude in which they were found. Nevertheless, a calm political situation and the construction of the projected canal through Nicaragua, of which M. Belly has obtained the concession, will create a commercial activity which will rapidly draw there the current of European emigration which hitherto has been borne toward the United States, and there is no doubt that the population ought rapidly to acquire an increase, so that in several years it would be found to be doubled or trebled.

This predilection of Europe for the United States has only been too largely justified heretofore. There life is active, fruitful, powerful; it astonishes by its incomparable prosperity; it attracts, consequently, the floods of emigrants who go to seek with their homes the liberty, work, reward, and property which they miss in their native land. In the old Spanish colonies of America life does not seem to have activity, but on the contrary, to be destroyed. It was evident that the attention of the Old World should bear itself in preference towards the laboring and rich people, contact with whom regenerates and strengthens

But commerce and industry will resort promptly to Central America, so admirably situated to serve for a transit and emporium to the transactions of the universe—the rival and competitor of the America of the North. It is through them that she will begin to recover from the lethargy in which she remains enslaved; they surely contain the germ of strength, of richness, of grandeur, of civilization—in short, of life; of that life in which in their impatient folly the inhabitants have too frequently demanded in the anarchy which brings only ruin and prepares only regrets.

**Markets.**

From the Norfolk Day Book, 5th, inst.

A NUT FOR THE SEABOARD RAILROAD.—A planter on the Roancke river purchased bags in Portsmouth last week for the purpose of sending by railroad from 4000 to 5000 bushels of corn to this city. On yesterday he met the party who was to sell it and asked his opinion in regard to an offer he had for the corn from a Wilmington (N. C.) house. Upon inquiry he found that the freight per bushel to Wilmington, 165 miles, was 10 cents, and the same to Portsmouth, a distance of only 80 miles. The prices being the same in each market,—one measure and the other weight,—he was advised to sell to Wilmington, as he whould save 3 to 4 cents per bushel. His wish was to send to Portsmouth as he did last year; but being agent for the owner, he was obliged to do as advised by his factor. Thus our railroad looses $400 freight and the factor $75 in commissions.

Speaking of Railroad tariffs, the Raleigh and Gaston road charges 25 cents per sack, by the car load, through, for salt, from Weldon to Gaston, and the same on flour, the distance being 13 miles. The stock for the Railroad from Clarksville to Keysville, via the Danville road, is quite made up. Richmond in our own State, and Wilmington, N. C., can no doubt take the surplus trade of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

A LOOKER ON IN VENICE.

*Portsmouth, 1st Jan.,* 1859.

The above from the *Transcript* of yesterday requires no comment from our pen, the facts are there to speak for themselves.

**Election of U. S. Senator.**

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—The Massachusetts Legislature to-day re-elected the Hon. Henry Wilson to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next.

**Wilmington [illegible]**

The following article from the Notasulga (Ala.) Herald, written by the assistant editor of that paper, gives a statement of the condition of the road, and of the advantages to the traveler of the Seaboard route:

BEST ROUTE TO THE NORTH.—As we are receiving letters from our subscribers South of us, making inquiries as to which is the best route from Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama to New York, and as there is another rival route putting forth deceptious pretentions, we hesitate not to say to our traveling friends, that the shortest and most direct way to the North, is by the Great Atlantic U. S. Mail route, via Augusta, Wilmington and Weldon. You start from Montgomery, Ala., and ride 96 miles to West Point, from thence you proceed to Atlanta, Geo., a distance of 86 miles—from thence to Augusta, a distance of 171 miles—from thence to Kingsville, S. C., a distance 117 miles—from thence to Wilmington, N. C., a distance of 172 miles. This is an excellent road, it runs almost on an air line—from Wilmington you take the cars to Weldon, N. C., a distance of 162 miles. This also is a good road, solid and substantial—there is hardly a curve in it—40 miles of it is on a straight line. The cars are spacious and roomy, and its accommodations are unsurpassed. Give this road a trial.

Having arrived at Weldon, our advice is to take the Bay route to New York, as its advantages over the inland route are obvious, you save making several changes, and you get a good night's rest while sailing in the spacious steamers between Portsmouth, Va., and Baltimore.—From Weldon to Portsmouth is 80 miles, here the cars carry you within five rods of the steamboat, and in ten minutes after the arrival of the cars, you are on your way to Baltimore. You awake in the morning refreshed by sleep—take your breakfast on board the steamer, and instanter you are in the cars wending your way to New York, a distance of 200 miles from Baltimore. Every wise man will take this route in preference to all others, for the following reasons:

1st. It is the shortest route between New York and New Orleans, by 74 miles.

2nd. It is the quickest route by 12 hours.

3rd. It avoids all the dangerous curves and grades of the rival route.

4th. It saves numerous changes of baggage, which is so annoying to travelers.

5th. There is no detention on the route, for it is the longest Air line Railrod in the world, and passes through a most pleasant country the clime through which is mild and very healthful.

To our subscribers who may travel North, we confidently assure you, the best route is the Great Atlantic Mail Line, via Wilmington, N. C. It will save your time and money. If you consult your comfort, take this long and well established and justly popular line. L.

Correspondence of the Boston Post.

**Letter from Holland.**

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 20, 1858.

A remarkably clever people, these Dutch, and a strange sort of land is this they live in. So everybody thinks, and everybody is generally right.

To know a Hollander you need not look at his wooden shoes with turn-up toes, or inquire if he is a dealer in tobacco, gingerbread or old iron. You can tell him by his wrinkled eyelids, his laughing mouth, and his cool way of minding his own business. He never troubles you with anything, and is quite sure you can never trouble him. He is always active, yet never bustling—always contented and jolly without telling you so, as the Frenchman would, by loud shouts and ridiculous manœuvres. His highest ambition is to own a Rhine boat or a windmill, in managing either of which his wife is as good as himself. She spins for him, mends for him, sells for him, and steers for him, and the children soon learn to do the same. His house, whether on a canal or under a gabled roof, is always the perfection of neatness and order. Sunday he goes with all his family to the old church of his fathers, where he hears "winged words" from the pulpit, and sacred music from the large organ in the nave. Though he knows nothing of prisons, he helps support scores of charity schools and orphan asylums. He is no army man; and if foreign powers cared enough for watery marshes, they might easily seize the little kingdom and swallow it up.

There is certainly nothing more amusing than to see the common people strutting about in clumsy sabots, resembling in shape, and I might say in size, their lumbering canal boats; but then they are all so industriously engaged in carrying herring-kegs, water buckets or clean brass milk-pails that we cannot but applaud their energy while we laugh at their commercial appearance. So much for the Dutchman. Now if you would know something of his geography, you have only to cross a few bridges to the outskirts of the town and look out over the vast unvarying plain, trenched with water ditches and lined with endless rows of willows. The distant horizon is marked by a long dyke, beyond and above which, tosses the restless Norman Sea. The Spoorweg (R. R.) is carried on one continuous bridge—the stations are all rafts, and every city, town and village is built on piles firmly driven in the sand. Huge windmills everywhere stretch out their giant wings, darkening the already leaden sky with their heavy canvass. You hear them whizzing and buzzing and perhaps do not know that they are the very safeguard of the nation, that if they were to cease for one hour, or the watchmen to slumber on the dykes, the whole country would float out to sea. There is a custom, universal here, and quite prevalent on the continent, of arranging small mirrors on the outside of the windows, so as to reflect objects passing up or down the street to any one who does not care to put his head out of the window.—I am aware that this is sometimes used in America, but I wonder it is not more in use by our Boston friends, who would not be at home when they see a disagreeable caller about to ring the door bell, and it would be even better for the Gothamites on New Year's Day by giving timely notice who is to be announced next.

I must not omit to mention the house of Erasmus, at Rotterdam, in the centre of the town, near the milk market—a quaint affair like all its neighbors—reminding a Bostonian of the old corner house in Dock square, which by the way is a very good specimen of Dutch buildings. I noticed the inscription in Latin—"This is the little house in which the great Erasmus was born."

At Schiedam I thought of schnapps; at Delft, of the Puritans; at the Hague, of skating, and at Leiden, of Spanish seiges and of certain jars we used to have at Joe's and Jo. P.'s, in Camb.

I have only time to add that I heard the famous Haarlem organ, saw the three little Japan ships suspended as trophies in the cathedral aisle, and looked up at the "weeping tower" on the wharf of Amsterdam, where wives and mothers bid adieu to departing kin.

Nor can I forget the broad faces, hearty expression and easy attitude of the Hollanders, so well obtained by the masters of the Dutch school in their numerous paintings. Of those you remember Der Helst's "City Guard of Amsterdam," a large picture containing the portaits of twenty-five good natured, broad collared, full bodied Dutchmen of the old time. Other favorites are Jardin's "Five Govenor's," Paul Potter's "Bear Hunt," and two by Rembrant, the "Night Watch," and the "Masters of the Drapers' Co."

A severe winter has set in already throughout the Netherlands and Renish Russia. The canals are frozen, the ground is covered with snow, all the way to Italy, the Rhine steamers ceased running yesterday, and it is no longer a pleasure to travel. P. B. P.

The Commercial Bulletin's phonographic musical critic gives the following report of one of Piccolomini's entertainment:—

ENTER *Madame Picolomini, R. E., at a sort of hop-and-skip step.* [Sensation and applause.] *Courtesies to audience, and looks over left shoulder towards stage box.*

*Young man in small garrote shirt collar, large straw-colored whiskers and white kids, in a high state of excitement cries,* "BRARVER!"

*Pic. smiles to balconies: Conductor flourishes baton, and Orchestra plays symphony,—after which, she sings—*

I dreampt zat I dweldt in marble halls,
[*Glance over left shoulder, and sensation in stage box.*]
Wis vassals and serfs at my sard,
And of orl assembel wizin zoze walls,
Zet I was ze ope and ze pride;
I had richesse too great to counte,
Could bost, a high ancestral fame,
[*Three nods, shrug of pretty shoulders, and smiles all round balconies.*]
But I *alzo* dreampt vich please me mose,
Zat you loaf still ze same,—
[*Exuberantly to galleries, balconies and everybody.*]
Zat you *loaf* me, zat you *loaf* me stil-l-l-l-l ZE SAME.

*Applause,—laughter,—mirth. Kids split to pieces in stage box, and a dress circle window smashed in by an individual in the loby, anxious to see "what it was all about."*

KEEN.—Two fast young men formed a partnership in Boston for the purpose of doing a retail business, and opened two stores in different parts of the city—one partner in each. Their plan was crafty, for customers would visit one of the stores, ascertain the price of an article, and on stating that it could be purchased elsewhere at a less sum, would be told that there was but one place in Boston where it could be done, and that was the store of —— (the other partner) who undersold goods to the infinite disgust of the entire trade. The same process was carried on at the other store, and the consequence has been that both together, and playing into the other's hands, have done an immense business, and realized large profits.

## The New Federal Senate Hall.

We copy from the New York Herald, the following minute description of the magnificent dimensions, arrangements and decorations of this new hall:

The general aspect of the new hall is light and graceful. In shape and dimensions it is similar to the new Hall of Representatives, but to the eye appears more finely proportioned. The style and character of decoration are nearly the same in both houses, except that in the Senate the tone of color is much more subdued. The area of the floor is 80 feet by 48 feet, and of the roof 112 by 80 feet, the difference being occupied by a continuous gallery around the four sides of the apartment, appartment, and capable of seating 1,200 persons. The inner roof or ceiling, of iron, is flat, with deep panels, twenty-one of which are fitted with ground glass, having in the centre of each a colored medallion representing the printing press, steam engine, cornucopia, and other symbols of progress and plenty. The light is supplied wholly through this window in the roof, and the effect is good—a flood of light falling on the reverend signers on the floor, while the galleries remain in half shadow. The gas apparatus is placed above the ceiling, so that the light streaming through the panes may seem like a softened effect of sun-light. The ceiling is thirty-five feet from the floor, but presents an appearance of greater altitude. It is encrusted with floral and other embellishments in high relief, and all of iron. The floor of the chamber is covered with 1,700 yards of tapestry carpeting, having a large pattern of flowers on a purple ground. Its effect is not unpleasing. Had time permitted, a carpet would have been manufactured of color and design to harmonize—as, for instance, of red stars on a buff ground. The Vice President's desk is a modest table, of mahogany, as unlike as possible to the marble bar on which the honorable Speaker pounds. The places of Senators are arranged in three rows.

The spectators' galleries are upholstered in drab damask, rather too blue in tone for good effect. Ample accommodation is supplied, even to the extent of a ladies' robing room. Access to the galleries is obtained through doors of maple, inlaid with bronze. The gallery set apart for the press is fitted with desks for about twenty persons, and it is understood that no one will be permitted within it unless accredited by the Vice President.

When the dust of a few sessions shall have taken the gloss off it, and the *genus loci* had time to settle himself, there can be little doubt this new chamber will be found in every way more fitting than the old.

The wings of the Capitol being of the Roman Corinthian order of architecture, the interior fittings and decorations are, of course in harmony therewith. The hall itself is approached by two grand stairways—the East, of Tennessee marble; the West, entirely of white marble, of extreme purity. Neither is yet completed, but enough is shown by the broad marble steps, the massive ballustrades of the same materials, and the superb columns, with their capitals heightened with bronze, to indicate the magnificence of the design. Both stairways are lighted from the roof, with special adaptation to the walls being covered with historical paintings. This situation is considered the most favorable in the building for the execution of some work of art recording the deeds of history.

The Senators' retiring room and ante-chamber are the most highly finished rooms in the Capitol. They are in totally different styles. The retiring room is entirely of marble, the roof supported by columns of rare beauty. It is impossible to desire any effect more chaste than this apartment presents, with the cold glitter of its walls and roof, "unadorned, adorned the most." Three mirrors, inserted as panels in the wall, are each of the dimensions of 120 inches in height by 60 inches wide.—The ante-room is excessive in ornamentation, and is yet unfinished. The walls are divided, by gilded work in *relievo*, into spaces for fresco paintings. The dome ceiling of the room is panelled, each panel being filled with a rosette of burnished gold. The four squandreils and the centre of the dome have allegorical paintings executed in a superior manner, and forming a contrast to certain medallions in another portion of the building, where one represents a celestial being with a dislocated hip, and another the Goddess of Melancholy dancing the bolero.

The President's and Vice President's apartments and the committee rooms enter from the level of the Senate floor. All are decorated. Some few are finished, but the greater number are incomplete, in consequence of the action of Congress in withholding supplies. The corridors and passages are likewise in progress of embellishment. All are laid with encaustic tiles. The arched roofs are, generally speaking, finished in geometric designs, enclosing landscape and heraldic devices. The walls are covered with trellis work of flowers and foliage, on which cupids and native American birds, beasts and creeping things, are ascending and descending, with more or less resemblance to nature. Some of the flower and fruit pieces are gems. They might be cut from the wall and framed as originals.

The heating and ventilating arrangements are said to be the largest in the world—those of the English House of Parliament not excepted. Every portion of the Capitol—that mountainous mass of marble—is at once ventilated and warmed by one apparatus. Eight boilers convey steam to coils set in different places of the cellarage, supplying any required degree of heat, and at the same time motive power to two fans in either wing.—One of these fans sends continual breezes of medicated air through the smaller apartments, while the other performs the same service for the Senate chamber. The air is graduated according to the atmospheric temperature without, and the political excitement within—during a sectional debate never to exceed 90 degrees, and on ordinary occasions to range between 70 and 73 deg. Thirty thousand cubic feet of air circulates through the chamber per minute, which quantity may be increased to 80,000. The apparatus is completely under control. Any proportion of moisture may be imparted, from the delicious freshness of morning to the feeling that preludes a thunder shower, or even till the atmosphere

"Thaw and resolve itself into a dew."

It may be prudent to add, that as each room is furnished with flues and registers, Senators, on the first symptoms of asphyxia, can protect themselves from the indiscretion of operators.

As regards the exterior of the edifice, the ground is yet in possession of the workmen. The approaches are encumbered with fallen columns and recumbent keystones suggestive (with no disrespect to the able officer in charge) of

Meigs among the ruins of Oarthage.

A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS.—Some idea of the immense number of books sold by Duane Rulison, of Philadelphia, on the "gift" plan, may be formed by reading his advertisement in another column. We are informed that the gifts, which accompanied his sales during the year 1858, amounted to $50,000. 20-1t


### P. P. P.

PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.

They soothe pain; they protect the chest; they extract the coagulated impurities and soreness from the system; they impart strength; they are divided in sections, and yield to the motion of the body; they are porous; all impure excretions pass off, and they cannot become offensive, hence are freely worn ten times longer than any other plaster, and are cheaper at 25 cents than others at 10. *Where these Plasters are, pain cannot exist.* Weak persons, public speakers, delicate females, or any affected with side, chest or back pains, should try them. You will then know what they are. They are a new feature in the science of medicine. All Druggists have them. Take no other. Each Plaster bears a Medallion Stamp and our Signature.

BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Jan. 7, 1859—19-3m.

### LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS.

*For the Destruction of all kinds of Garden Insects, Ants, Bed-Bugs, Roaches, Ticks, Fleas, Moths, Rats and Mice, &c.*

What greater trouble, in an hour of ease,
Than gnawing rats, bed-bugs and fleas.

Gardens can be preserved and houses rid of these pests.—It was discovered by Mr. E. Lyon, a French Chemist, in Asia, and has been patronized by all Eastern governments and colleges. Reference can be made wherever the article has been tried. *It is free from poison*, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be sure it bears the name of E. LYON. Remember—

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
While Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Sample Flasks, 25 cts.; regular sizes, 50 cts. and $1.

BARNES & PARK, New York.

Jan. 7, 1859—19-1m.

### ATTENTION, THE AFFLICTED WORLD!

MERCHANTS, Druggists, Physicians and all dealers in Patent Medicines, and the public generally, are apprised that I have appointed Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT and House Medicines, and who will supply them at my lowest wholesale price. W. F. GRAY,

Nashville, Dec. 18th, 1857 Sole Proprietor.

Nov. 5th, 1858 10-t15ap'59

### WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH AND INDIGESTION.

*Another Great Cure effected by Bœrhave's Holland Bitters.*

The wife of PIETER DE WITTE, living in Holland Town, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, suffered much from *Weakness of the Stomach and Indigeston.* She had been under a physician's care for some time, but the disease seemed to baffle even his skill. She purchased some HOLLAND BITTERS at our office, which has given tone to her stomach; her appetite and strength are returning, and we firmly believe that this is another great cure effected by your medicine.

We have still to record many wonderful cures effected by this remedy, but must wait another opportunity. One thing you can rely upon, what we have published are from persons much respected in our community, and are literally true. J. QUINTUS,

*Ed. Sheboygan Nieuwsbode, Sheboygan, Wis.*

See advertisement. [Jan. 11.—107 &20-1w.

*The Mustang Liniment cures Rheumatism;*
*The Mustang Liniment cures Stiff Joints;*
*The Mustang Liniment cures Burns and Wounds;*
*The Mustang Liniment cures Sores and Ulcers;*
*The Mustang Liniment cures Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples;*
*The Mustang Liniment cures Neuralgia;*
*The Mustang Liniment cures Corns and Warts;*
*The Mustang Liniment is worth*

1,000,000 DOLLARS PER ANNUM

To the United States, as the preserver and restorer of valuable Horses and Cattle. It cures all Sprains, Galds, Wounds, Stiff Joints, &c.

Will you answer the question? Did you ever hear of any ordinary Sore, Swelling, Sprain or Stiffness, either on man or beast, which the Mustang Liniment would not cure? Did you ever visit any respectable Druggist in any part of the world—in Europe, Asia or America—who did not say "it was the greatest discovery of the age?" Sold everywhere. Every family should have it; three sizes.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.

Jan. 7, 1859. 19-1m

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.—The great success of this medicine in curing diseases of the Skin, such as Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Itch, Scald Head, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., is without a parallel in the annals of medicine.—Sands' Sarsaparilla is recommended to be used to throw out the unhealing humors from the system, when by applying the Salt Rheum Remedy externally, reliance may be placed upon a speedy and permanent cure.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by Druggists generally. [Jan. 7, 1859.—19 1t

THE CURES MADE BY PROF. DE GRATH with his "Electric Oil," are almost miraculous and so wonderful and instantaneous, so satisfactory, and mitigating of human ill, as to call upon public functionaries, and those having charge of public institutions for the sick and suffering, to look well into the well attested merits, the simple efficacy of this "Electric Oil."

☞ The sales are rapidly increasing. Dealers supplied at proprietors prices, by Prof. C. DeGrath, No. 39 South Eighth street, near Chestnut.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Drake & McLin and W. H. Lippitt, Druggists, and by Druggists and Merchants generally.

Jan. 13.—109&20-1w.

### THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

*CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.*

*Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.*

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by Druggists generally.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Wholesale Agents

March 16th, 1858 161&29-1y


### MARRIED,

In this county, by Thomas Murray, Esq., Mr. AMOS WOOTEN, to Miss HESTER E. LANIER, all of New Hanover county.

On the 6th inst., by Rev. Dr. Deems, at Sunnydale, in Sampson County, Mr. JAMES S. HINES, of New Hanover, to Miss SARAH HICKS, daughter of Isham Hicks, Esq., of Sampson.

In Duplin County, by B. Withington, Esq., Mr. BOSIL J. BOWDEN, to Miss MARY E. KEATHLY, daughter of Mr. Mark Keathly, Esq., all of Duplin County, N. C.

### DIED.

In Duplin county, on Wednesday, the 23d of Dec. last, Miss MARY ELIZA HAWES, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Hawes. She was in her thirtieth year, and from her early youth had been a hopeful Christian, of which she made a public profession when about eighteen years of age. She was very careful to live a christian life, and, when at times, she would, through the weakness of her nature, utter imprudent or angry words, she would as soon as she could come to reflection express sorrow and regret therefor, often asking forgiveness. She was very sensible of her own insufficiency and need of divine grace to live a Christian life. She took great delight in conversing on religious subjects, which she was forward to do, often striving to impress upon the minds of others, especially of her own brothers and sisters, the importance of loving and serving God. She showed much sympathy for the sick, often visiting them and doing what she could for their ease and comfort; when at last she became the victim of disease and suffering, during a protracted illness she manifested a good degree of Christian resignation and exressed a strong hope of going to dwell with her Saviour, whom she greatly desired to see.

"Thou art gone to thy rest,
To the home of the blest,
To join the bloodwashed throng, who before thee,
Have all reached their abode
And the presence of God,
And a seat at his right hand in glory." [COM.

JAMES PEARSALL, Sr., was born April 18th, 1784, and departed this life, Jan. 7th, 1859. He had been a member of the M. E. Church South, for twenty years; several years previous to that period he was a member of the Presbyterian Curch. He was an affectionate husband, a kind and indulgent father, and an excellent citizen. During his last illness (Dropsey of the chest) he was patient and resigned to his lot. He spoke frequently of his approaching end with the utmost composure, and frequently manifested a desire to depart and dwell with Jesus. The third night before his death he was overflowing with the love of God, and remained for several hours in an ecstacy of joy, praying that if it could be the will of God, that he might then depart. But his sufferings were not quite ended. At 11 o'clock on Saturday night he fell into a sweet sleep, and awoke at 6 on Sabbath morning in Heaven. Thus at the hour when the holy women would have anointed the body of the Lord, his was preparing for the tomb. His funeral was preached on the 10th, and his remains committed to the grave, to wait the bidding of God. His career has been a long and useful one. He has lived to purpose. His loss will be keenly felt, not only in his family, but in his county, and more especially in the church.—But He, without whose knowledge a Sparrow cannot fail to the ground, doeth all things well Let the church pray that its Lord may fill his place with another. May his bereaved family find in the promises of God constant and full consolation, and final reunion in the land of the good, where the ties of frindship are never severed. A FRIEND.

In this town, on the 11th inst., after a lingering illness of 6 months, Mrs. MARY MORRIS, aged 79 years, 4 months and 8 days.


### LAURINBURG HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 13TH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL commence on *TUESDAY*, the 11th inst.; Rev. J. W. MAJOR, Principal. Mr. Major comes with high testimonials of character, from Rev. Dr. Junkin and others, a gentleman, a scholar, and a successful instructor of youth, of several years experience.

Dr. Junkin says of him: "He is a gentleman whose scholarship, experience, piety and gentlemanly bearing qualify him for the post. * * * In every respect, as a *man*, a *preacher*, a *teacher*, and a *citizen*, I think he is worthy of your confidence."

The session will close with a public examination, on Thursday, the 10th of June.

Rates of Tuition as formerly—$8, $12, and $20 per session. No deductions for absence except in sickness.

Board, exclusive of washing and room lights, $8 per month. Further information can be had by addressing the undersigned. R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.

Louisburg, Richmond county, N. C.

Jan. 13, 1859. 20-2t

### NOTICE.

CERTIFICATE No. 1,342, for ten Shares of Stock in the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company being lost, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the President and Directors of said Company, for a renewal of the same in the name of Edward Love.

J. W. CROMARTIE, Attorney for J. O. CROMARTIE.

Jan. 11, 1859. 20-6w*

### $50,000 REWARD.

*The above sum was actually given to my patrons during the year 1858.*

☞ NOTICE. ☜

DUANE RULISON,

Proprietor of the Great Gift Book House, No. 33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, continues the sale of Books as usual. A Gift worth from 25 cents to $100 sent with every Book.

$800 WORTH OF GIFTS!!!

CONSISTING OF

Gold and Silver Watches,
Fine Gold Jewelry, &c.

Will be distributed with every 1000 BOOKS.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the extensive assortment of valuable Standard and Miscellaneous Books, which are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!

FOR EVERY BOOK PUBLISHED AT ONE DOLLAR OR MORE, THE PURCHASER WILL BE ENTITLED TO RECEIVE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Guard Chains, Gold Rings, Cameo Sets, Gold Bracelets, Cameo and Florentine Settings, Ladies' Cameo Breast Pins, Ladies' Florentine Sets, Ladies' Florentine Pins, Ladies' Cameo Ear Drops, Ladies' Gold Breast Pins, Gold Bosom Studs, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Sleeve Buttons, Gold Commercial Pens in Silver Cases, Ladies' Gold Pens, with Holders, Extra Gold Pens, with Cases and Holders, Gents' Cluster Bosom Pins, Gold Tooth Picks, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Pencils, Ladies' Gold Ear Drops, Eight Day Parlor Time Pieces, Sewing Machines, Pocket Knives, Silver Ware, including Spoons, Butter Knives, Forks, Cake Baskets, &c.—Also, Miscellaneous Gifts of Gold Jewelry, Gift Books, &c., worth from 25 cents to $25.

Our New Catalogue for 1859 is sent free for all, upon application. The inducements offered agents are more liberal than those of any other house in this business. Having been in the Publishing and Book Selling business for the last eight years, my experience enables me to conduct the Gift Enterprise with satisfaction to all.

Agents are wanted in every town and county, to whom commissions will be given in books, or a per centage in money. For a club of 10 books, 1 extra book and gift given, on larger orders, commissions are more liberal.

For full particulars address,

DUANE RULISON,
Publisher, 33 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

P. S.—In press, and will be issued February 1st, "The Life, Speeches, and Memorials of Daniel Webster," by Samuel Smucker, A. M., a splendidly Illustrated Volume of 550 pages. Agents wanted. [Jan. 14—3m


### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, New Hanover County.

PERSONALLY appeared before me, W. T. J. Vann, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the aforesaid State and county, Adam Edwards, who maketh oath that he has lost or mislaid the following notes—viz: One Note on Archibald Sellars, for fifty dollars, given July, 1858; one on Britton Jones, for twelve dollars, given December, 1858; and one on Neill Priest, for twelve dollars, given in December, 1858; also, one receipt of Daniel T. Carr, for the collection of a Note made by Daniel Murray, for thirty-nine dollars and ninety cents. This 6th January, 1859.

ADAM EDWARDS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me.
W. T. J. VANN, J. P.

ALL PERSONS are forewarned against trading for the above notes, &c., and the parties from paying the same to any one except myself.

Jan. 6th, 1859.—20-1t* ADAM EDWARDS.

### NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its present session, for the passage of an act to prohibit the sale of Spirituous Liquors within two miles of Richland Academy, in the county of Onslow.

Jan. 7th, 1859. 20-1t


### THE WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL

OPENED ON MONDAY, the 10th of January, under the entire control of the present Principal, B. F. Hester, who was graduated at Wake Forest College with the first distinction.

*Terms per Session of Twenty-One Weeks:*

For the English Branches ........ $10 00
" " " " with Arithmetic ........ 12 50
" " Preparatory Course ........ 15 00
Board—including all but lights—per month ........ 9 00

Jan. 14, 1859—20-1t A. M. FAISON, Pr. Agent.


### NOTICE.

WILL BE LET TO THE LOWEST BIDDER, the 26th inst., at the Site near R. Merritt's, Sampson county, the building of a Presbyterian Church—46 by 34; materials to be furnished except Sills, Plates, Joists and Corner Posts.

C. T. MURPHY,
JACOB WELLS, Jr., } Committee.
P. MURPHY,

Jan. 14, 1859. 20-1w


### TO PLANTERS AND FARMERS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the "*NATIONAL FERTILIZER*," prepared of Green Sand Marl, Animal Bones and Fish, manufactured for application *according to the analyses* of Vegetables, Plants, Cereals, Cotton, Sugar Cane and Potasco. Unlike Guano, it imparts *persistent* fertility to the soil. Delivered in New York at $35 per ton, of 2000 lbs. Orders must state the crop for which it is wanted. For descriptive Circulars with Analyses, address

J. P. C. CANNING,
Jan. 14, 1859.—20-2m 37 Fulton St., N. Y.


### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Sampson County.

Richard Page, vs. John Page, } Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term 1858.

*ATTACHMENT.*

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, John Page, is a non-resident of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in February next, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the property levied upon will be sold to satisfy plaintiffs debt and cost.

J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk.

Jan. 14th, 1859. 20-6t


### NEW CROP MOLASSES.

300 HHDS. OF CHOICE NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES daily expected, per Bark Saranac, direct from Cuba. For sale by HATHAWAY & CO.

Jan. 10, 1859.

### N. O. SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

250 HHDS. OF PRIME TO CHOICE NEW CROP N. O. SUGAR.

300 barrels of choice new crop New Orleans SYRUP and MOLASSES daily expected direct from New Orleans, per Schr. M. A. Johnson. For sale by

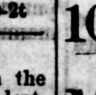
Jan. 10, 1859. HATHAWAY & CO.


### SALE.

AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE SUBSCRIBER, near Duplin Road, in Duplin county, will be sold, on Thursday, the 20th instant, without reserve, the entire crop, consisting of *CORN, PEAS, FODDER, and POTATOES;* together with the stock of *HOGS, CATTLE, and HORSES, WAGONS, CARTS and FARNING UTENSILS.* Also, *HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE.* The place, consisting of 350 acres, is for sale, and if not sold on or before the 20th, will be rented out for the present year. Will also be sold at the same time, eight or nine valuable young *NEGROES.* Terms, at sale. T. H. LANE.

Jan. 11th, 1858. 107-6td—20-1tw*


### JUST RECEIVED,



PER ADAMS' EXPRESS, a splendid assortment of fine JEWELRY, consisting of Lava, all colors; Coral Setts, splendid Bracelets, Gold Chains, &c., which are bought for cash, and I guarantee that no Jeweler in North Carolina can afford to sell the same articles at as low prices as I do. I warrant them fine gold, and 40 per cent. cheaper than they can be obtained anywhere else. Go in other stores before you go to I. ALEXANDER'S, and then call on him and judge for yourselves.

Also, splendid GOLD HUNTING WATCHES at remarkably low prices; pure Silver Spoons, warranted coin. Alexander is determined to bring prices to the New York standard. Watch Glasses, double flint, at 15 cents. Send your Watches, for repairs, to I. ALEXANDER. His Watchmaker is the best in the State. This has been proved. Watches, spoiled by other Watchmakers, promptly repaired by I. ALEXANDER, 55 Market street.

Jan. 10, 1859.

### TWO THOUSAND BBLS. PLANTING POTATOES.

1.000 BBLS. PINK-EYES—RED SKINS;
1,000 do. Yellow Pink-Eyes.

In store and for sale, at $3 per barrel. by

KEITH & FLANNER.

Jan. 11, 1859. 107-d6t-20-w1m

### PENCILS—PENCILS.

A. W. FABER'S, just received at Kelley's New Book Store per Express:

1 Gross Hexigon Gilt, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5;
1 " Round " Black, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5;
1 " Gilt Thick Tablet Tiped;
2 " Blue Thick, Creta Levis Polished White;
Carpenter's Red Chalk, Metallic Tiped Thick;
Carmine and Blue Tiped, Creta Levis, Polished;
Propeller's, 4 in horn with Knife;
" in wood;
" Ivory " flated " oakleaf;
" with Ivory Pen Holders;
Office Pencils Red and Blue.

Also, a superior article of Chess Men, Pen Holders, Pocket Inkstands, Bristol Boards, Mathamatical Instruments, Crayon's for Pencils.

Jan. 12, 1859

### CANDLES.

100 BOXES ADAMANTINE CANDLES;
50 " Chemical Sperm "

For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.
Jan. 10th

### SALT—SALT.

200 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT—(very handsome;)
500 bushels Coarse

For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.
Jan. 10th

### CORN—CORN.

2000 BUSHELS PRIME CORN. For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.
Jan. 10.

### JUST RECEIVED,

100 SACKS SALT and 10 bbls. Superior N. O. Syrup.
Jan. 12th, 1859. O. KELLEY.

### THE BEST LINIMENT IN THE WORLD.

MERCHANT'S CELEBRATED GARGLING OIL, just received and for sale in Wilmington, N. C., (at 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle,) wholesale and retail by DRAKE & McLIN.

N. B.—Call and get an Almanac for 1859 gratis, with testimonials of its wonderful cures.

Dec. 30th, 1858. 89&17-6w


## Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

| Article | Price |
|---|---|
| BEESWAX, ℔ lb. | 23 @ 25 |
| BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs. | 5 50 @ 7 00 |
| BRICKS, ℔ M. | 6 00 @12 00 |
| BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each, | |
| 2nd hand | 1 60 @ 1 90 |
| New | 0 00 @ 2 00 |
| CANDLES, ℔ lb. | |
| Tallow | 16 @ 18 |
| Adamantine | 23 @ 26 |
| Sperm | 35 @ 60 |
| COFFEE, ℔ lb. | |
| Java | 18 @ 20 |
| Laguayra | 12½@ 13½ |
| Rio | 11 @ 12½ |
| St. Domingo | 11 @ 12 |
| COTTON, ℔ lb. | |
| ord. to mid'g | 11 @ 11¼ |
| strict mid'g | 00 @ 11¾ |
| good mid'g | 11½@ 11⅝ |
| COTTON BAGGING, | |
| ℔ yard | 16 @ 17 |
| Rope, ℔ lb. | 8 @ 10 |
| CORN MEAL, | |
| ℔ bushel | 80 @ 85 |
| DOMESTICS, | |
| Sheeting, ℔ yd. | 8 @ 9 |
| Yarn, ℔ lb. | 18 @ 20 |
| EGGS, ℔ doz. | 18 @ 20 |
| FEATHERS, ℔ lb. | 45 @ 50 |
| FISH, ℔ bbl., | |
| Mullets | 6 00 @ 7 00 |
| Mac'rel, No. 1 | 16 00@18 00 |
| do. No. 2 | 13 00 @14 00 |
| do. No. 3 | 9 50 @10 00 |
| Herrings, East | 4 00 @ 5 00 |
| Dry Cod, | |
| ℔ cwt | 4 00 @ 6 50 |
| FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl., | |
| Family | 0 00 @ 6 00 |
| Superfine | 0 00 @ 5 75 |
| Fine | 0 00 @ 5 50 |
| Cross | 0 00 @ 5 25 |
| GLUE, ℔ lb. | 11 @ 20 |
| GUNNY BAGS, | 10 @ 18 |
| GUANO, Peruvian, | |
| Under 1 ton, ℔ lb. | 3¼ |
| 1 ton and under 5, per ton, | 63 00 |
| 5 tons and over, " | 60 00 |
| LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl. | 1 50 |
| Per ton, | 10 00 |
| GRAIN, ℔ bushel, | |
| Corn | 65 @ 67½ |
| Oats | 48 @ 50 |
| Pease, Cow | 70 @ 75 |
| Do. B. Eye | 0 00 @ 90 |
| Wheat, red | 1 10 @ 0 00 |
| do. white | 1 25 @ 0 00 |
| Rice, rough | 00 @ 00 |
| do., clean, ℔ lb. | 0 @ 3¼ |
| HIDES, ℔ lb., | |
| Green | 4 @ 5 |
| Dry | 7 @ 7½ |
| HAY, ℔ 100 lbs. | |
| Eastern | 90 @ 1 00 |
| N. River | 00 @ 00 |
| IRON, ℔ lb. | |
| English, ass'd. | 4¼@ 00 |
| American, ref. | 3¼@ 00 |
| do. sheer | 0 @ 00 |
| do. hoop, ton | 90 00@95 00 |
| Swede | 5½@ 00 |
| LIME, ℔ bbl. | 75 @ 80 |
| do. fm store | 0 00 @ 1 10 |
| LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.) | |
| Fl'r Boards | 0 00 @13 00 |
| Wide do. | 0 00 @ 9 00 |
| Scantling | 0 00 @ 7 00 |
| (Steam Sawed.) | |
| Floor Boards, | |
| rough | 15 00 @16 00 |
| planed | 18 00 @19 00 |
| clear | 25 00 @30 00 |
| Wide boards | 14 00 @15 00 |
| Scantling | 12 00 @15 00 |
| Ship Stuff, | |
| rough edge | 0 00 @13 00 |
| re-sawed | 0 00 @15 00 |
| MOLASSES, ℔ gallon. | |
| Cuba, Hhds | 23 @ 25 |
| do. Bbls. | 32 @ 35 |
| N. Orleans | 00 @ 00 |

| Article | Price |
|---|---|
| LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.) | |
| Whiskey | 28 @ 30 |
| N. E. Rum | 50 @ 55 |
| Gin | 40 @ 45 |
| Brandy | 45 @ 50 |
| do. Apple | 65 @ 80 |
| do. Peach | 85 @ 1 25 |
| NAVAL STORES, | |
| Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs., | |
| Virgin | 0 00 @ 2 80 |
| Yellow dip | 0 00 @ 2 80 |
| Hard | 0 00 @ 1 60 |
| Tar, ℔ bbl. | 0 00 @ 1 80 |
| do. in order | 0 00 @ 0 00 |
| Pitch do. | 0 00 @ 1 50 |
| Rosin, Pale | 0 00 @ 0 00 |
| do. No. 1 | 1 75 @ 3 25 |
| do. No. 2 | 1 15 @ 1 50 |
| do. No. 3 | 1 00 @ 1 05 |
| Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon | 00 @ 45 |
| Varnish, ℔ gal. | 26 @ 30 |
| NAILS, ℔ lb., | |
| Cut | 4¼@ 4¾ |
| Wrought | 10 @ 12½ |
| OILS, ℔ gallon, | |
| Sperm | 2 00 @ 2 25 |
| Linseed, raw | 1 15 @ 1 20 |
| do. boiled | 1 15 @ 1 25 |
| PEA NUTS, bush. | 1 15@ 1 30 |
| POTATOES, | |
| Sweet, ℔ bush. | 40 @ 50 |
| Irish, do. | 00 00 @ 00 00 |
| do. ℔ bbl. | 2 00 @ 2 50 |
| PROVISIONS, ℔ lb., | |
| N. C. Bacon, | |
| Hams | 13 @ 13½ |
| Middlings | 11½@ 12 |
| Shoulders | 10½@ 11 |
| Hog round | 12 @ 12½ |
| Western Bacon, | |
| Middlings | 10½@ 10¾ |
| Shoulders | 8½@ 8¾ |
| N. C. Lard | 11½@ 12 |
| West'n do. | 11½@ 12 |
| Butter | 23 @ 27 |
| Cheese | 10½@ 11 |
| PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl., | |
| City Mess | 29 50 @20 00 |
| Clear do. | 00 00 @19 00 |
| Butt | 16 00 @17 00 |
| Beef, Mess | 00 00 @16 00 |
| do. Fulton Market | 19 00 @20 00 |
| POULTRY, | |
| Chickens, live | 15 @ 25 |
| do. dead | 20 @ 25 |
| Turkeys, live | 75 @ 1 00 |
| do. dead, ℔ lb. | 12½@ 15 |
| SHEEP, ℔ head, | |
| Lambs | 1 75 @ 2 25 |
| Mutton | 2 00 @ 2 50 |
| SALT, | |
| Alum, ℔ bush. | 16 @ 20 |
| Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground, cargo | 0 00@ 85 |
| do. fm store | 95 @ 1 00 |
| fine | 1 75 @ 2 00 |
| SUGAR, ℔ lb. | |
| Porto Rico | 7½@ 8½ |
| New Orleans | 6½@ 8½ |
| Muscovado | 7 @ 8 |
| Loaf & crush'd | 11 @ 12 |
| C. Yellow | 0 @ 10 |
| Granulated | 11½@ 12 |
| SOAP, ℔ lb. | 5 @ 7½ |
| SHINGLES, ℔ M., | |
| Contract | 4 00 @ 5 00 |
| Common | 0 00 @ 2 00 |
| STAVES, ℔ M., | |
| W. O. Bbl. | 16 00 @18 00 |
| R. O. Hhd. | 12 50 @20 00 |
| Ash Head'g | 8 50 @12 00 |
| TIMBER, ℔ M., | |
| Shipping | 0 00 @ 0 00 |
| Mill, prime | 7 50 @ 8 50 |
| do. inferior to ordinary | 3 50 @ 6 00 |
| TALLOW, ℔ lb. | 10 @ 12 |
| TOBACCO, ℔ lb., | |
| Common | 18 @ 20 |
| Medium | 25 @ 30 |
| Fine | 45 @ 50 |
| WOOL, ℔ lb. | 17 @ 20 |

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

### FREIGHTS:

| | On deck. | Under deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO NEW YORK. | | |
| Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl. | $ 00 | $ 00 @ 50 |
| Rosin do. | 30 | 00 @ 45 |
| Spirits Turpentine do. | 00 | 00 @ 65 |
| Flour do. | 00 | 00 @ 25 |
| Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross | 00 | 00 @ 12½ |
| Cotton, ℔ bale | 0 00 | 1 50 @ 1 75 |
| Cotton goods, ℔ foot | 00 | 00 @ 7 |
| Flaxseed, ℔ bushel | 00 | 8 @ 10 |
| Ground Peas, ℔ bushel | 00 | 6 @ 8 |
| Wheat, ℔ bushel | 00 | 00 @ 8 |
| Lumber, ℔ M. | 0 00@5 00 | 5 00 @ 8 00 |
| TO PHILADELPHIA. | | |
| Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl. | 00 | 00 @ 50 |
| Rosin " | 30 | 00 @ 45 |
| Spirits Turpentine " | 00 | 00 @ 70 |
| Ground Peas, ℔ bushel | 0 | 00 @ 8 |
| Cotton, ℔ bale | 00 | 1 50 @ 1 75 |
| Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot | 0 | 00 @ 6 |
| Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. | 0 | 00 @ 10 |
| Lumber, ℔ M., as to size | 0 60@0 00 | 5 00 @ 8 00 |
| TO BOSTON. | | |
| Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl. | 00 | 00 @ 60 |
| Rosin " | 45 | 00 @ 55 |
| Spirits Turpentine " | 00 | 00 @ 90 |
| Cotton, ℔ bale | 0 00 | 0 00 @ 2 00 |
| Ground Peas, ℔ bushel | 00 | 00 @ 10 |
| Rough Rice, ℔ bushel | 0 | 00 @ 7 |
| Lumber, ℔ M. | 0 00@6 00 | 7 00 @10 00 |

### REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 13TH, 1859.

TURPENTINE—During the early part of the week there was nothing done in this article, owing to the fact that none had been brought in up to the close of Saturday. On Monday, however, several parcels were received, and the market opened at previous quotations—$2 80 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 60 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs.—at which it has since ruled firm, with a brisk demand from distillers. For the week just ended the transactions reach 6,210 bbls., as follows:

| | Bbls. | Virgin. | Yel. Dip. | New Hard. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 3,200 | $2 80 | $2 80 | $1 60 |
| Tuesday | 460 | 2 80 | 2 80 | 1 60 |
| Wednesday | 870 | 2 80 | 2 80 | 1 60 |
| Thursday | 1,650 | 2 80 | 2 80 | 1 60 |

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market continued to rule steady at last week's quotation (45 cents) up to Saturday, when, towards the close of the day the advices from abroad were better and the price advanced one cent, with sales at 46 cents ℔ gallon. Since then, however, it has receded, and only small sales have taken place at 45 cents. We quote sales for the week as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday | 300 bbls. | at 45 | cents ℔ gallon. |
| Friday | 200 | " " 45 | " " |
| Saturday | 80 | " " 45 | " " " |
| Do | 450 | " " 46 | " " " |
| Monday | 300 | " " 45½ | " " " |
| Tuesday | 300 | " " 45 | " " " |
| Wednesday | 50 | " " 45 | " " " |
| Thursday | 50 | " " 45 | " " " |

ROSIN—In the market for this article we notice rather more firmness during the past three or four days than noted in our last, but have no change of consequence to report in prices. No. 1 continues to be brought in slowly, and there is only a small stock offering on market:—we notice a fair demand existing, and a bright article sells readily at highest prices. The sales for the week comprise 1,181 bbls. at $1 62½, $2 50 to $3 25 ℔ bbl., as in quality. No. 2 has also been in moderate demand, but scarcely any offering except of inferior quality. Sales of 3,272 bbls. inferior at $1 10 a $1 20 ℔ bbl. In Common the transactions have been small, owing mainly to the high rates of freight and holders asking figures above the views of buyers. We quote sales as follows: Thursday, 2,000 bbls. at $1 05 for large bbls.; Friday, 1,700 do. at $1 05 for do. do.; Monday, 600 do. at $1 for small, and $1 05 for large bbls.; Tuesday, 250 do. $1 05 for medium bbls.—closing with an upward tendency in prices.

TAR—Remains without alteration in price. There is a moderate enquiry for shipping purposes, and parcels have readily changed hands on arrival. The sales for the week have been light, reaching only about 400 bbls. at $1 80 ℔ bbl.

BEEF CATTLE, &C—Scarcely any beeves have been received during the past week or two, and at present the market is poorly supplied. We note a fair enquiry from butchers, and a few droves of good quality would find ready sale. We quote at 6 1-2 to 7 1-2 cents ℔ lb., as in quality. One lot of SHEEP (27 head) was brought in a few days since, and sold at $2 25 a $2 50 each.

BARRELS—Empty Spirits Turpentine barrels have been in rather limited request since our last, and consequently the transactions have been small. Few or none have been received during the past week, but the supply on market is fully sufficient for present purposes. We quote small sales of second hand ones (as they run) at prices ranging from $1 60 to $1 70 each, as in quality.

COTTON—At the time of closing our review on Thursday last there was considerable activity in the market for this article, but for want of stock to operate upon the transactions up to Saturday were light—closing on that day at an advance of ¼ cent on previous quotations. On Monday, however, the advices by the European steamer were received, reporting a decline in the foreign markets, and since then the receipts per railroad have been small, the larger portion brought in being intended for shipment, and but little remains unsold in receivers' hands. We quote sales during the week as follows: Thursday, 88 bales at 11¼ cents for strict and good middling; Friday, 60 do at 11 1-2 cents for middling, 11⅝ cents for strict middling, and 11¾ cents for good middling; Saturday, 16 do. at 11¼ cents for ordinary; and Wednesday, 37 do at 11 9-16 cents for good middling.

CORN MEAL—Is in light demand from retailers, and market very well supplied. Selling in the small way at 80 to 85 cents ℔ bushel.

COFFEE—There is a moderate stock of nearly all descriptions on market, and we notice merely a retail demand. We refer to our table for store quotations, as in quality and quantity.

FLOUR—For State brands the market contines to rule quiet, and we have no change to notice on our remarks of this day week. The quantity received has been very small and the stock remaining in dealers hands is quite light; retailers, however, seem but little inclined to operate at present quotations, and nothing of consequence has been done in the way of sales. We quote one or two small parcels as sold from store at $5 75 for superfine, and $6 ℔ bbl. for family.

GRAIN—In CORN we have to notice a further improvement in price, and a decidedly better feeling in the market. One cargo of 1,400 bushels was received from Hyde county on Tuesday, and sold at 67½ cents ℔ bushel. There is a fair demand existing at present, and a few cargoes would sell readily.——OATS—Nothing new to report. No receipts or sales, and quotations in table are nominal;—dealers have a moderate supply in store, and the demand is light.——PEAS—For Cow there is a fair enquiry from dealers, and market poorly supplied. Only one or two small lots have been received and sold at 75 cents ℔ bushel.——RICE—Clean is in moderate stock, and sells from store at 3¼ cents ℔ lb.

HAY.—Since our last some 300 bales Eastern have been received, which changed hands at $1 ℔ 100 lbs., cash and 90 days—being an advance on former price. No arrivals of Northern for several weeks past, and the stock in dealers' hands has become materially reduced; in moderate demand. In the absence of sales we are unable to give a correct quotation of the market.

LIME—Is in light stock, but we notice merely a retail demand. See table for prices.

LUMBER.—River—Arrives very sparingly, and is in moderate demand. Only one raft received since our last, which sold at $7 for scantling and $9 ℔ M. for wide boards.

MOLASSES.—For Cuba there is but little demand at present; there is, however, only a small stock at present on market, and we refer to our table for quotations. We learn that one or two cargoes of new crop are now daily looked for.

PEA NUTS.—Since our last the market has ruled decidedly dull, and at the close buyers do not appear disposed to purchase unless at materially lower rates. We quote sales for the week at prices ranging from $1 20 to $1 30 ℔ bushel—closing at about $1 25 for a prime article.

POTATOES—The market is heavily stocked with Irish, and as yet we notice only a light demand for planting purposes. We quote small sales at $2 a $2 50 ℔ bbl., as in quantity.—Sweet are in good request and arrive sparingly; sell from carts readily at 50 cents ℔ bushel.

PROVISIONS—The BACON market remains about the same as noted for two or three weeks past. The demand for both N. C. and Western make is limited, and the supply in store is sufficient for present purposes. We have to report sales only in the retail way at prices ranging within quotations.—See table.——LARD—The receipts for one or two weeks past have been meagre, and the supply in first hands has become materially reduced. We quote small sales of N. C. make at 11½ a 12 cents, and Western at 11½ cents ℔ lb.——PORK—For *fresh* there has been an active demand throughout the week, and but little has been brought in from the country. We quote sales from carts at 7½ a 9 cents ℔ lb., as in quality. In Northern we have no change to report; stock small, and demand light. See table for store rates.

SALT—The market for Liverpool ground has ruled quiet during the week. The supply in dealers hands is small, though fully adequate for the demand. About 700 sacks received coastwise since our last, 350 of which changed hands at 85 cents per sack, and the balance has gone into store. In Alum nothing doing except in the retail way;—sells from store at 16 a 20 cents per bushel, in quantities to suit.

SHINGLES.—Nothing doing; dull at quotations in table.

TIMBER—There has been a better demand from millers during the week just ended, though prices remain unchanged. Receipts small, and we note sales of only 15 a 16 rafts at prices ranging within classified figures. See table.

FREIGHTS—In the market for coastwise we have nothing new to report. Vessels are scarce and wanted, as there is a fair quantity of produce awaiting shipment. See table for last prices paid.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Cotton is depressed—sales of 600 bales. Flour is higher—sales of 15,000 bbls.; State, $4 50 a $4 75; Ohio, $5 60 a $5 90; southern, $5 20 a $5 50.—Wheat is buoyant—sales of 18,000 bushels; southern white, $1 25 a $1 48; Kentucky, $1 55; western red, $1 22 a $1 25. Corn is higher—sales of 15,000 bushels; mixed, 82 cents; new yellow, 80 cents. Pork is firm—old mess, $16 75 a $16 87. Lard is quiet and unchanged. Whiskey is quiet at 26½ cents. Sugar is steady—Orleans 7 a 7¾ cents. Spirits of turpentine is dull at 49 a 50 cents. Rosin is buoyant at $1 72 a $1 75. Rice is quiet.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.—Flour is higher; Howard street and Ohio $5 a $5 25. Wheat market bare. Corn is higher; sales of white 73 a 74 cents; yellow at 75 cents.

NEWBERN, Jan. 12.—Turpentine—250 bbls. sold yesterday at $3 for Dip and $2 for Hard.
Rosin—300 bbls. sold at $1 10.
Cotton—5 bales brought 10½ cents ℔ lb.
Pork—30,000 lbs. changed hands at 7 a 7½ cents ℔ lb.

SALISBURY, Jan. 1.—Bacon—Hams, 12½ to 15 cents; Sides, 10 to 12½ cents; Hog Round, 9 to 10c; Beeswax, 22 to 23 cents; Butter, 14 to 20 cents; Coffee Rio, 13 to 14 cents; Cotton, 10 to 12 cents; Cotton yarn, $1 00 to $1 10; Corn, 60 to 70 cents; Flour, ℔ 100 lbs., $2 00 to $2 25, ℔ bbls. $4 00 to $4 55; Feathers, 30 to 35 cents; Lard, 10 to 12 cents; Potatoes—Irish, 85 cents to $1; Sweet, 65 to 80; Salt—Sack, $1 75 to $2 00, Bushels, $1; Tallow, 10 to 10½ cents; Turpentine, 87 cents; Wheat, 75 to 1 00.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 12.—Cotton—The sales this morning amount to 1,419 bales, at the following prices:—96 bales at 10; 131 at 10¾; 71 at 11; 143 at 11¼; 303 at 11½; 266 at 11⅝; 293 at 11¾; 44 at 11 11-16; and 72 bales at 11 13-16 cents ℔ pound. Prices in favor of buyers.

Rice—The market, since our last report, has continued to be well attended by purchasers, and sales were effected at former firm prices, but principally for the better grades.—The receipts of 3900 tierces were fully absorbed, extremes of prices ranging from 2¾ to 3¾. The bulk of sales, however, were effected at 3 a 3¼.

Rough Rice—The receipts of the week foot up about 98,000 bushels, of which some 25,000 bushels have changed hands previous to being sent to the mills, at prices ranging from 76 to 90 cents.

Corn.—The receipts of the week have been light—amounting, of North Carolina, to one cargo, the greater part of which sold at 70 cents ℔ bushel measure. We quote the article dull at from 73 to 75 ℔ bushel of 56 pounds, sacks included.

Salt—We quote Liverpool ground in sacks from 70 to 80 cents ℔ sack. Sales within those limits having been made during the week as ℔ quantity, and terms from on board and stores.

MOBILE, Jan. 10.—The sales of day sum up 4000 bales.—Middling is worth 11¼ a 11½c. Buyers have rather the advantage.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 11.—Bacon—hams 12½ a 00, sides 11 a 12, hog round 10½ a 11. Lard 10 a 11c. Flour—extra superfine in bbls., $4 75 a $0 00; do. in bags $2 30 a $0 00. Meal 50 a 55c. Cotton—Fair to Good, 10½ a 10½c, Ordinary to Middling, 9 a 10 cents. Coffee—Rio, 12½ a 14 cents; Java, 18c a 22. Sugar—Loaf 14 a 16c; brown 00 a 00c. Molasses—New Orleans, 55 a 60; West Indies, 40 a 45c. Butter 15 a 00c. Beeswax 27 a 00c. Feathers 33 a 37½c. Salt, ℔ sk. $1 60 a $1 65. N. C. Whiskey, 37½ a 00c.; Northern do. 00 a 00c.

[NOTE.—Grain is sold by weight—Corn 56 lbs. ℔ bushel, Wheat 60 lbs., Rye 60 lbs., Oats 33 lbs., and Peas 60 lbs ]

Trade has not been very brisk during the past week, owing to bad weather. But little has been done therefore in the produce market, and we have but few alterations to make in our table. Corn has slightly advanced. The price of Cotton remains about the same as last week, and not much offering. Irish Potatoes are worth 60 to 80 cents, and Butter 15.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 25.—Cotton.—Sales of 46,000 bales during the past five days, the market closing on the 23d, owing to the holidays. Sales to speculators 3,500 bales, and 4,500 bales for export. The market opened buoyant, but the Arago's advices caused a decline of 1-16 a ⅛, particularly for uplands and Mobiles. Market dull; holders offering freely, showing no disposition to press sales. New Orleans fair 7⅞, middling 6 15-16; Mobile fair 7 3-16; middling 6⅞; upland fair 7; middling 6 11-16. Stock in port 320,000 bales, including 250,000 bales American. Some circulars say quotations are barely maintained; prices are easier but quotations unchanged.

Manchester advices are unfavorable. Market firm, with large orders on hand.

Breadstuffs—Richardson, Spence & Co. say there has been no regular market since Tuesday. Flour dull and quotations nominal. Wheat quiet but firm. Corn is dull, with small sales of white at 31 a 32s.

Provisions.—Beef is heavy, and holders are pressing on the market. Bacon is steady and quiet, but quotations barely sustained. Lard is firm at 54s 6d a 55s.

Produce.—Sugar is quiet. Coffee firm. Rice heavy. Rosin firm; interior qualities have considerably advanced—common 4s 5d a 4s 10d.

*London Markets.*—Turpentine Spirits dull at 38s 6d.

*Money and Stocks.*—The money market is generally unchanged, with a good demand. Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £125,000.

Consols 96½ for money and 97 for account.

In American securities an average business has been done without quotable change.


### COMFORT AND ECONOMY.



SILK PLUSH AND FUR CAPS at astonishingly low prices, a large assortment which we must sell at the Market Cap Emporium, 34 Market Street.

Jan. 12th CHAS. D. MYERS.


## Marine Intelligence.

### PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

#### ARRIVED.

Jan. 6—Schr. Elite, Leary, from Charleston, to Russell & Bro.

Schr. Alabama, Crother, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdse.

Brig Angola, Hall, from Wiscasset, Me., to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with hay. Capt. H. reports that on the night of 30th Dec., lat. 35. 40, spoke Ship San Pedro bound to New Orleans; had been run into that night by a brig (name unknown) carrying away her fore-yard, and causing the ship to leak; and was hove to in order to repair damages; had stopped the leak, and would proceed on her voyage next day.

7—Schr. P. A. Sanders, Ireland, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdse. Experienced heavy weather on the passage; broke main-boon and stove boat.

7—Brig Tornado, McCarty, from St. Thomas, to Master.

Schr. James Buchanan, Morse, from Charleston, to Willard & Curtis; with salt.

Jan. 8.—Schr. Hugh W. Fry, Marshall, from Charleston, to Russell & Bro.; with salt.

Schr. W. L. Montague, Carmaine, from Charleston, to Russell & Bro.; with salt.

9.—Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, from Sloop Point, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores and pea nuts.

10.—Steamer Gordon, Barden, from Charleston, to DeRosset & Brown. *Passengers:* Capt. Candler, T. Hewes, Lt. J. P. Jones, U. S. N., Rev. J. Ryder, E. Lydum, Mr. Mullings, Mrs. A Smiths.

10.—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

11—Schr. Edward Stanly, Pugh, from Hyde county, to J. R. Blossom; with corn.

12—Schr. Kate, Way, from Tar Landing, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Tucker, 60 hours from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdse.

13—Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Allan & Clark.

Steamer Black River, Dicksey, from Fayetteville, to D. A. Lamont.

Steamer John Dawson, Johnson, from Fayetteville, to Jas. T. Petteway.

#### CLEARED.

Jan. 7.—Schr. Marine, Merrihew, for New York, by Murray & Peacock; with naval stores, pea nuts, &c.

Schr. David Faust, Moslander, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval store, &c.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Dayton, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores, &c.

8—Schr. Myrover, Hughes, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, cotton, &c.

Schr. Kasbec, Long, for Port au Prince, by Kidder & Martin; with lumber and shingles.

Jan. 10.—Steamer Gordon, Barden, for Savannah, via Charleston, by DeRosset & Brown; with 500 passengers.

11—Schr. Elite, Leary, for New Orleans, by Russell & Bro.; with naval stores.

Schr. M. Y. Davis, Robinson, for Boston, by G. W. Davis; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Wm. A. Ellis, Nichols, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores.

11—Schr. J. E. Bowley, Hyland, for New York, by J. R. Blossom: with rough rice, &c.

12—Schr. James Buchanan, Morse, for Charleston, by Willard & Curtis; with rough rice.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

13—Schr. W. A. Dresser, Hatch, for South America, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber and naval stores.

Schr. Alba, Powell, for New York, by Murray & Peacock; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. W. G. Audenreid, Hewett, for New York, by Jas. T. Petteway; with naval stores, &c.


## BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

*LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND FEVER AND AGUE.*

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Bœrhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally, instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION:

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Bœrhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the sole proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & Co., Manufacturing harmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold in Wilmington by WM. H. LIPPITT, DRAKE & McLIN, WALKER MEARES, and Druggists generally throughout the State.

June 8, 1858.—232&41-1y.

### THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER

So long unsuccessfully sought, Fond at Last!

FOR IT RESTORES PERMANENTLY GRAY HAIR TO its original color: covers luxuriantly the bald head; removes all dandruff, itching and all scrofula, scald head and all eruptions; makes the hair soft, healthy and glossy; and will preserve it to any imaginable age; removes, as if by magic, all blotches, &c., from the face, and cures all neuralgia and nervous head ache. See circular and the following:

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 2, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gents: Within a few days we have received so many orders and calls for Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, that to-day we are compelled to send to Boston for a quantity, (the 6 dozen you forwarded all being sold,) while we might order a quantity from you. *Every bottle we have sold seems to have produced three or four new customers*, and the approbation, and patronage it receives from the most substantial and worthy citizens of our vicinity, fully convince us that it is A MOST VALUABLE PREPARATION.

Send us soon as may be one gross of $1 size; and one dozen $2 size; and believe us very respectfully,

(Signed) DANIEL LATHORP & CO.

HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles Co., Mo., Nov. 19, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative, we did so with little hope of success, but, to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are, yours respectfully,

GEORGE W. HIGGINBOTHAM.
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

GARDINER, Maine, June 22, 1855.

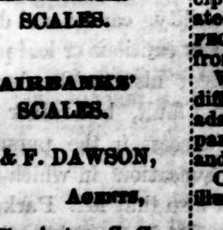
PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the Hair. Before using it I was a man of seventy. My hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.

Yours respectfully.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C. by Walker Meares, W. H. Lippitt, Drake & McLin, and by all good Druggists.

Oct. 21. 40-9—3m



FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

J. & F. DAWSON, AGENTS, Charleston, S. C.

THESE SCALES are now regarded as the STANDARD FOR CORRECT WEIGHT, and are in use by nearly every Railroad Company, Merchant and manufacturing establishment throughout the country. The reputation which these Scales have acquired has been of steady growth from the commencement to the present time, and is based upon the principle adopted by us, and never deviated from, of allowing none but PERFECT WEIGHING MACHINES to go forth from our establishment.

We have more than one hundred different modifications of these Scales, adapted to the wants of every department of business where a correct and durable Scale is required.

Call and examine, or send for an illustrated circular.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
189 BROADWAY,
New York.

Oct. 14. 33-tawim—7-4m

### GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN TOWN, at
Jan. 12. BALDWIN'S.

### SILK HDKFS,

FOR GENTS' USE.—Daily expected, fifty pieces, at
Jan. 12. BALDWIN'S.

### PARENTS

CAN BUY Youths' Over Coats at BALDWIN'S at cost.
Jan. 12.

### A FEW MORE OF THOSE

SEALSKIN BEAVER RAGLANS at
Jan. 12. BALDWIN'S.

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

**WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 10, 1859.**

### The Pacific Railroad—British or American?

It is attempted to scare the people of the United States, or the Congress thereof, into building up a great Pacific Railroad monopoly, by threatening them with a rival road, to be built through the British possessions.—Now, this is all for effect. No sound geographer or experienced engineer, knowing the character of the soil, and the length and intensity of the winters in the high latitudes and elevations over which a railroad constructed through the British dominions would have to pass, would ever seriously contemplate or recommend its construction, or expect it to succeed. A correspondent of the Hamilton (Canada West) *Spectator* says, and we think with truth, that if a railroad should be built through the British dominions to the Pacific, it would cost £50,000,000, and for six months of the year the track would be covered with snow, and with water for four more months. A cheering prospect!—We do not think that the idea of running a railroad through the central portions of, this Continent north of 49 degrees of latitude, is, or can be seriously entertained. It certainly could not hope to compete with one more favourably located. We look upon the bugbear of the British Railroad, then, as of very little importance indeed. Upon the whole, we cannot but regard the building of works ahead of the necessities of business, and the resources of a country, as bad policy. We think that the history of Railroad enterprises in the United States will prove this to a demonstration. We really think that business should call for facilities and not facilities for business. Whether any railroad *can* be built through the uninhabited and comparatively uninhabitable central *plateau* of the American Continent, that will pay its own expenses, is a very doubtful question. We think that no such road could succeed, commercially speaking for the next fifty years. If made now, it would be worn out before it could be used. Freight could not be carried from San Francisco to New York for less than $80 per ton, taking the average as less than three cents per ton per mile, which of course is too low. Fine goods would cost twice as much. When the trade between Asia and Europe takes this route, people must be prepared to pay enormously high prices for a few days saving in time. Who thinks that they will ever do so to this extent?

It is evident that the President, in his message, puts this matter upon its only just ground, if there be a just ground for it, which we are not prepared to admit. It cannot be plausibly sustained upon any other than military grounds, as essential to the safety of the country, and requisite to make the Atlantic and Pacific portions really parts of one whole, mutually assistant to each other in case of emergency. Whether even in that case it would not cost too much, is a matter which admits of discussion. We think it would. What the real cost of a Pacific Railroad is to be, no man can tell, however many there may be who pretend to tell. Still less could the disturbing influences of such a monster job be calculated, or the interests it might draw around it, and the power it might wield over the politics of the country be foreseen or estimated,—especially if completed, as it must mainly be, if done within the next fifty years, by the General Government.

How population may grow within fifty years—how the resources of the Pacific slope and the Western half of the Mississippi valley may advance, so as to narrow down the uninhabited country through which a road connecting them is to run, and thus provide local food and sustenance for it, we cannot pretend to say. If things keep on without accident for that length of time, we *may* have *use* for a Pacific Railroad—at the most it can now only be claimed that we may, in some emergency, have *need* for one.

We might adduce one little fact to illustrate our position, that the most trifling or comparatively trifling portage is sufficient to drive off from any route the great majority and bulk of freights when they have once been put on board ship, and if so, how much more a portage of thousands of miles, portions of it through a difficult, barren and inhospitable waste. The fact to which we refer is the half-diplomatic, half-trading difficulty between England and France, relative to the opening of a ship canal between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, through the isthmus of Suez. Now, across that isthmus there is a postage and a very fair one, and any sort of additional railroad facilities can easily be obtained. The French wish to cut a ship canal—the British fear that it is likely to place the French ports on the Mediterranean in a more favorable position to command the trade of the East Indies and China than the ports of Great Britain. Yet, fearing the canal, the British have no dread of a railroad over the isthmus, for they know that goods will continue to go round the Cape of Good Hope rather than, for the sake of a little saving of time, bear the risk, expense, and contingent delay of the unloading and loading at each end of the Railroad, and its consequent cosst and annoyance. The overland route to India brings only mails and passengers across the narrow isthmus of Suez. Who expects that an overland route across all America, through the barren steppes of the central desert, and the wild gorges of the Rocky Mountains, would, in the high-flown language of its advocates, command the trade of Europe and of Asia?

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☞ The agony is certainly over in Illinois, and the triumph achieved by Judge Douglas in the canvass has received its complete fulfillment by his election by the Legislature of Illinois to a six years' term in the Senate of the United States. We are glad at the defeat of Mr. Lincoln, and cannot but admire the boldness and ability which Mr. Douglas brought into the contest; still, neither our pleasure nor admiration are unalloyed. We could have much preferred that Mr. Lincoln had been defeated without a resort on the part of Mr. Douglas to the advocacy of squatterism, or the assertion of the power of a *Territory* to exclude slavery, while Congress, which *erects* the territory, has no such powers. We do not regard Mr. Douglas as at all inclined to Abolitionism or Free Soilism; but we *do* say that, in order to carry his point, he has made concessions to the sentiment of Abolitionism or Freesoilism, that are inconsistent with his record, and irreconcilcable with his other avowals of principle.

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☞ Mr. Robinson retires from the editorial control of the Goldsboro' Tribune, which comes out this week under the Editorship and Proprietorship of Mr. Parker, a member of the late firm of Wm. Robinson & Co.

The retiring editor has made his mark upon the public opinion of the State. He carries with him into his retirement a high reputation for ability, candor and devotion to principle. If at times less cautious or less politic than might have been desirable, his own has been the loss, and it is not for us to find fault, but rather to wish him the utmost measure of success in the pursuit of his profession or of any other avocation in which he may hereafter engage. We trust also that Mr. Parker, may be rewarded by a liberal support in the publication of the Tribune.—*Daily Journal, 7th inst.*

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☞ It will be seen by a note from R. K. Bryan, Esq., that the omission of his name in the vote upon the second reading of the bill to establish the county of Lillington, was inacurate. We gave the vote precisely as sent to us by our attentive and usually accurate correspondent, who had no motive to state it otherwise than correctly. Mr. Bryan voted *for* the bill.

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☞ We presume all our readers are pretty well aware of the fact that this is the coldest day of the season. It required a considerable amount of resolution to get out of bed.

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☞ In view of the proposed capture of Cuba, *provided* Spain refuses to sell (if she does sell, where is the purchase money to come from?)—which she is certain to do, then, and in view of that contingency we shall want some little addition to our naval forces, in order that we may be able to crush Spain, *wallop* England and whip France; carry out the monroe doctrine, and inscribe the Ostend Manifesto upon the tablets of Manifest Destiny, wherever such records may be kept.

In view of all these things, we say, the bill from the naval committee of the Senate provides for the construction of ten steam sloops of war of light draught, with the heaviest armament, and capable of the greatest speed. With this superb addition to our naval force we may, perhaps be able to put as many guns afloat as Sardinia, and nearly as many as the little one-horse Kingdom of Denmark. Then indeed, may we, assisted by a broadside of *gas* from Senators Hale and Seward, be able to blow John Bull out water, and imprison Louis Napoleon on the Dry Tortugas, while Queen Isabella, of Spain, will be forced to accept an engagement with Mr. Marchant and dance a *pas de deux* with Miss Raymond on the boards of Thalian Hall.

We really don't expect to see the American flag float over the Moro castle very soon. Spain herself does not want to sell Cuba. France and England do not want her to sell Cuba. They would not let her sell Cuba, and, situated as they are towards her, geographically and politically, they can prevent her selling Cuba; therefore, the sale of Cuba by Spain to the United States is not among the contingencies which the present generation can hope or expect to see accomplished. What may be done in the twentieth century, no man knows—what can *not* be done in the nineteenth, we think we have watched things long enough to be pretty certain of. Upon the whole, we do not think that forcible possession will be taken of Cuba, until our financial troubles are over, for the "job" will not be an unexpensive one. For the public opinion of France, England or Spain, we care very little and we are right. For anything farther than their opinion, the time is rapidly approaching when we will care even less. But that time is not yet. There is no way in which Cuba could now be acquired that would not cost more than it could come to. We speak simply as a matter of interest. We take it for granted that no men would pause to make such calculations in any case in which the *honor* of the country might be involved, but we must confess our inability to see *how* our honor can be involved in compelling any party to make a pecuniary bargain with us.

We have said that we—meaning thereby, the people of the United States—have little respect for any standard set up by the monarchies of Europe. The time must soon come, when, in the regulation of American international politics, any such standard will come to be regarded by the United States as a mere abstraction, but surely the longer a decided issue is postponed, the better we will be able to meet it, and the less inclined will any power or powers be to make it, while the result will be rendered less doubtful and more conclusive. It is certainly desirable that no such issue should be pressed, but rather ought to be postponed until a moral and physical certainty can be felt that its decision will be final and triumphant. Looking at the position of things throughout the world, are we prepared to say the present is the time? Or that no doubt could be entertained of the result of a contest with the combined maritime powers of Europe?

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### Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1859.

Mr. Colfaxs' bill for the organization of the new territory of Colona, embraces all the recently discovered gold regions of Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek, etc. The territory will stretch from the 103d parallel of longitude to the crest of the Rocky mountains, being from four to five degrees in width, and from the 37th to the 42d parallel of latitude, making it five degrees in length. It will thus be nearly square, and will include parts of the territories of Kansas, Nebraska, Utah and New Mexico—nearly all, however, being taken from Kansas. It will embrace within its borders not only the gold diggins, but also the famous Three Parks, the head-waters of both forks of the Platte, of the Arkansas, and of the Rio Grande. Also, its exterior lines will be guarded by Bent's Fort in its southeast corner, Fort Massachusetts, near its southern boundary, and Fort Laramie, just beyond its northern line. St. Vrain's Fort will be near its centre. Bridger's pass, which shortens the road to California over one hundred miles, and is in the northern part of the new territory, and the Coochatope pass in the southern. Colona is the name favored by the settlers there, nearly two thousand of whom are wintering in the diggings.

Mr. Colfax expresses the opinion that, by next summer, there will be at least twenty-thousand persons in Colona; and it being important that they should have a territorial government, he has prepared the bill.

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CONGRESS.—The Pacific Railroad Bill still occupies a great deal of the time of the Senate. The difficulty about the location will, most probably defeat it. The French Spoilation bill is up again. It will not pass now, owing primarily to the condition of the Treasury.

There has been some sharp sectional talking in both Houses, but that is no new thing. The great, pervading, overshadowing fact to be met is the want of money. A Pacific Railroad may wait. It has waited so far.—The claimants under the French Spoilation Bill are used to waiting; but for the daily expenses of the government *money* must be had, and the Treasury is empty.

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☞ On Friday the Senate of the United States adjourned over until Monday in honor of the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans. The House did not.—The Senate, however, is generally so much farther advanced with its business than the House that it can very well afford to adjourn over occasionally. In the House on Saturday a message was received from the President enclosing reports from the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General relative to the claim of Messrs. Carnack & Ramsay for the alleged abrogation of the contract for carrying the mail by the way of Vera Cruz and Acapulco to San Francisco.

It would appear that a law had been passed by Congress, referring this claim to the first comptroller of the Treasury, with authority to adjust the damages. Both the late and the present Attorney Generals having delivered opinions to the effect that there was no violation of the contract, and could, therefore, be no damages, Mr. Medill, the Comptroller, refused to allow any.

Upon this, a sharp discussion arose in the House on Saturday, some members contending that Congress had ordered damages to be paid, and others that Congress had referred the question of damages to the Comptroller, who had decided that there were no damages.

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THE FAT OF THE LAND.—On Saturday last, Mr. Montague of the Harnett House, Market Street, sent us a fine piece of a little the fattest Mutton that we have seen for many a long day. We are afraid to say how much the Sheep weighed. Mr. Montague knows where to get the best, and how to serve it up in the best manner to his customers. He has our thanks for his attention.

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☞ General Henderson, the esteemed commandant of the Marine Corps, was found dead in his drawing-room, at Washington City, on the 1st instant. Gen. Henderson had been in the service over 53 years.

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**Douglas Re-elected to the U. S. Senate.**

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Jan. 4.—Senator Douglas was this afternoon re-elected United States Senator. Douglas received fifty-four votes and Lincoln forty-six.

Mr. Hodges, dem., was elected yesterday to Congress from the sixth district.

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☞ The Fayetteville Observer has a long diatribe devoted to the Wilmington Journal. We only notice a few of its statements or insinuations in order that our readers may be enabled to judge of the character of the whole and of the course of the paper in which they appear. One sentence in its article reads thus, "And before the *Journal* charged us with pursuing a dog-in-the-manger policy, it had seen the *Standard's* acknowledgement of our courtesy in sending it a copy in advance of our own publication." Now we find the *Standard's* acknowledgement in the issue of that paper dated Saturday, *two* days after the regular issue of the *Observer*, *one* day after the papers of Wilmington, who ask no favors and get none, had published Wilkes' report. So much for one of the "enterprising" charges of the *Observer*. We really expect to get along without any courtesies from that paper, as we certainly can without its good opinion. It is also our impression that Wilmington will survive the terrible indignation of E. J. Hale & Son. The *Observer's* further references to Gov. Winslow and ourselves are—*worthy of the Observer.*—We could use no stronger expression.

We do not care to protract a discussion with a paper whose statements are all groundless, while its expressions of feeling are the mere ebullitions of malice. We therefore take leave of our "enterprising" cotemporary, who, by so great efforts succeeded in having Wilkes' report published in the *Standard* of *Saturday*, after it had been already published in the *Observer* of *Thursday*, and the *Journal* and *Herald* of *Friday!* No wonder the *Observer* feels both puffed up and exhausted, after such a tremendous exhibition of "enterprise!" It is so puffed up that it cannot perceive the ridiculous figure it cuts itself, and so much exhausted as to be unable to do justice to others.

We like to maintain friendly relations with all our cotemporaries—to conduct discussions with courtesy and without harshness, or the exhibition, or even the existence of bitterness; but these things must be mutual, and the tone of the *Observer* has recently been such as to put it out of our power to maintain or care to maintain any such relations with it. If submission to any of its whims or assumptions be the price of its good opinion, then must we be content to do without such good opinion, for we will pay no such price.

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☞ The removal of the Senate of the United States from its old Hall to the more commodious and splendid apartment which it is hereafter to occupy, was the occasion of evoking many historical reminiscenes connected with the location of the seat of government in the present district of Columbia, the difficulties originally encountered, and which had again to be met and overcome after the vandal act of the British army in 1814 when the public buildings were laid in ruins.

Senator Crittenden made a brief but eloquent speech, referring in most feeling language to the illustrious dead whose words of wisdom and patriotism had resounded through the old Hall, with which their memories would continue to be allied in the hearts of their grateful countrymen. Vice President Breckenridge, on behalf of the committee of arrangements, spoke at greater length, glancing briefly over the shifting locations of the seat of government, or, rather, the meeting places of Congress, during the Revolutionary struggle and under the Confederation, until its location at Philadelphia, after the adoption of the Constitution, and its subsequent removal to the present Federal District, the selection of which, with the carrying out of the necessary arrangements was largely due to the influence and exertions of President Washington. The Government of the United States removed to the District of Columbia on the 17th of November, 1800, the Senate occupying one wing and the House the other wing of the Capitol. On the 24th of August, 1814, the British Army entered the City and burned the public buildings. This was in the recess. When Congress next met, its sessions were held in a brick building, known as Blodget's Hotel, which stood on part of the square now occupied by the General Post Office. Some public spirited citizens erected a more commodious building on Capitol Hill, and tendered it to Congress; the offer was accepted, and Congress continued to occupy it until the wings of the new capitol were completed. The Senate occupied, for the first time, the chamber they have just vacated, on the 6th December, 1819, and it has been the theatre of their deliberations for more than thirty-nine years.

After referring to the history of the Senate—its greater participation now than at the beginning, in legislation, a concession to the importance and individuality of the States—its growth in numbers, etc., Mr. Breckenridge concludes with the following eloquent tribute to those great men who have occupied seats in that body, but who have since gone to their account:

The Senate is assembled for the last time in this chamber. Henceforth it will be converted to other uses; yet it must remain forever connected with great events, and sacred to the memories of the departed orators and statesmen, who have engaged in high debates, and shaped the policy of their country. Hereafter the American and stranger as they wander through the Capitol, will turn with instinctive reverence to view the spot on which so many and great materials have accumulated for history. They will recall the images of the great and the good, whose renown is the common property of the Union; and chiefly, perhaps, they will linger around the seats occupied by the mighty three, whose names and fame—associated in life—death has not yet been able to sever; illustrious men, who in their generation sometimes divided, sometimes led, and sometimes resisted public opinion—for they were of that higher class of statesmen who seek the right and follow their convictions.

There sat Calhoun, *the* Senator—inflexible, austere, oppressed, but not overwhelmed, by his deep sense of the importance of his public functions—seeking the truth, then fearlessly following it; a man whose unsparing intellect compelled all his emotions to harmonize with the deductions of his rigorous logic, and whose noble countenance habitually wore the expression of one engaged in the performance of high public duties.

This was Webster's seat. He, too, was every inch a Senator. Conscious of his own vast powers, he reposed with confidence on himself, and scorning the contrivance of smaller men, he stood among his peers all the greater for the simple dignity of his senatorial demeanor. Type of his northern home, he rises before the imagination in the grand and granite outline of his form and intellect, like a grand New England rock, repelling a New England wave. As a writer, his productions will be cherished by statesmen and scholars, while the English tongue is spoken. As a senatorial orator, his great efforts are historically associated with this chamber, whose very air seems yet to vibrate beneath the strokes of his deep tones and his weighty words.

On the other circle, sat Henry Clay, with his impetuous and ardent nature untamed by age, and exhibiting in the Senate the same vehement patriotism and passionate eloquence that, of yore, electrified the House of Representatives and the country. His extraordinary personal endowments, his courage—all his noble qualities, invested him with an individuality and a charm of character which, in any age, would have made him a favorite of history. He loved his country above all earthly objects. He loved liberty in all countries. Illustrious man!—orator, patriot and philanthropist—whose light, at its meridian, was seen and felt in the remotest parts of the civilized world, and whose declining sun, as it hastened down the West, threw back its lovely beams in hues of mellowed splendor, to illuminate and to cheer the land he loved and served so well.

All the States may point with grateful pride to the services in the Senate of their patriotic sons. Crowding the memory, come the names of Adams, Hayne, Mason, Otis, Macon, Pinckney, and the rest—I cannot number them—who, in the record of their acts and utterances, appeal to their successors to give the Union a destiny not unworthy of the past. What models were these to awaken emulation, or to plunge in despair?—Fortunate will be the American statesman who, in this age, or in succeeding times, shall contribute to invest the new hall to which we go with historic memories like those which cluster here.

And now, Senators, we leave this memorable chamber, bearing with us unimpaired, the Constitution we received from our forefathers. Let us cherish it with grateful acknowledgement to the Divine Power who controls the destinies of empires and whose goodness we adore. The structures reared by men yield to the corroding tooth of time. These marble walls must moulder with ruin; but the principles of constitutional liberty, guarded by wisdom and virtue, unlike material elements, do not decay. Let us devoutly trust that another Senate, in another age, shall bear to a new and larger chamber this Constitution, vigorous and inviolate—and that the last generation of posterity shall witness the deliberations of the representatives of American States still united, prosperous and free.

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### North Carolina Legislature.

[Reported Expressly for the Journal.]

THURSDAY, Jan. 6.—SENATE.—*Bills reported favorably on*:—To increase the sinking fund; to amend the charter of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.; to authorize Notaries to administer oaths in certain cases; to abolish the Morganton term of the Supreme Court.

*Bills reported against*:—To amend the entry laws of the State; to amend the chapter of the Revised Code entitled "Marriage"; the resolution relative to prison charges, and the bill to amend the 117th section of the 34th chapter of the Revised Code.

*Bills introduced*:—To prevent hunting on Sunday; to authorize the Petersburg Railroad Company to construct a road from Garysburg to Weldon.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote on the amendment to the bill to amend the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Co., prohibiting the Treasurer from issuing State bonds without money to pay the interest without borrowing, was postponed till Monday next.

The Senate voted for 12 Trustees for the University, (about 100 in nomination.) No report at adjournment.

The following bills passed their second reading: Prescribing the duties of executors and administrators; requiring justices of the peace to note the time of executing on processes issued by them; making husbands responsible for the debts of their deceased wives; requiring an oath of office from clerks of Assembly, (Donnell's amendment, a simple oath.)

The engrossed bill, to punish horse-stealing with whipping, branding a horse-shoe on the forehead and hanging, was indefinitely postponed—42 to 1.

No other important matter.

In the House, the following bills were introduced:—Mr. Bryan of New Hanover, a bill to incorporate the Howard Fire Engine Company; Mr. Faison, a bill concerning patrol; Mr. Norwood, a bill to punish usury; All others introduced were private bills.

Among the bills which passed their 3rd reading, were a bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear.

A bill to amend the charter of the Fairfield Canal Company.

A bill to incorporate the Goldsboro' Mutual Insurance Company.

The bill to establish the county of Lillington was today rejected, yeas 51, nays 56.

A bill to incorporate the Newbern Gas Light Company, passed.

A great portion of the time was taken up in voting for Trustees. No announcement of election was made.

FRIDAY, Jan. 7.—SENATE.—Numerous bills reported on—those of interest will be reported on second reading.

The election for Trustees for the University resulted in the choice of Gov. Ellis, and M. W. Ransom, Esq., none others having a majority.

The committee on the Executive Mansion, report the building and furniture in a deplorable condition, and recommend the sale of all the furniture and the purchase of new, and an appropriation of $2,000. Referred.

A bill introduced to give the election of Trustees of the University to the Board of Trustees of that institution; also, a bill to secure bridges from damage by vessels and flats; also, to increase the Comptroller's salary $500 to pay a clerk.

The special order, the bill to establish a new county by the name of Alleghany, consumed a large share of the session of to-day. The bill passed its second reading—24 to 20.

In the HOUSE, to-day, but few bills were introduced, among them: Mr. Stephens, a bill to prevent the destruction of land-marks by turpentine cutters and others.

Mr. Pritchard, a bill concerning free negroes in debt.

Mr. Reeves, a bill to declare the Yadkin River a navigable stream.

Mr. Walser, a bill for the more easy divorcement of wives and husbands.

The bill to allow a survey from Asheville to Ducktown, was postponed to the 13th inst.

The special order—a bill to create a freehold homestead—was informally passed over.

A bill to establish the bank of Salisbury, was discussed at considerable length by Messrs. Fleming and Caldwell, of Guilford. Amendments were adopted providing for branches at Statesville and Mt. Airy, on subscription of a certain sum. The bill passed and the House adjourned.

Gov. Ellis and M. W. Ransom, are the only Trustees elected by the ballot of to-day.

SATURDAY, Jan. 8.—SENATE.—Numerous reports from committees received. Mr. Leach introduced a series of resolutions on the subject of the public lands, ending with a demand for our "sheer." Laid on the table by a strict party vote of 27 to 14. Mr. Pitchford introduced a bill more effectually to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors to slaves and free negroes. Mr. Edney, from the committee on military affairs, a bill to regulate the Militia and establish a uniform volunteer system throughout the State. A few private bills were read and passed. A series of resolution on furnishing executive mansion being adopted, the appointment of justices of the peace was proceeded with, by agreement, at 1 o'clock.

I omitted, in my letter of yesterday, to state that the vote by which the bill to create the county of Lillington, was rejected, was reconsidered.

A bill to incorporate the Wilmington Waterworks Company was introduced by Mr. Bryan, of new Hanover. No other bill of interest to your section, or to the State at large, was introduced.

The revenue bill was to-day reported from the committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

A long discussion occurred upon a bill to elect Clerks and Masters in Equity by the people. A proposition to consolidate that office and the Clerk of the Superior Court was rejected, and the bill passed.

The nomination of magistrates occupied the rest of the session.

On yesterday, Mr. Ferebee, from the committee on Geological Survey, introduced a report of some length and ability. It recommends sustaining Prof. Emmons; ordered to be printed. I think there has been a very decided change, concerning the abolition of this office, since the vote was taken some weeks ago.

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For the Journal.

CLINTON, SAMPSON CO., N. C., Jan. 5th, 1859.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:

*Dear Sirs:* I was this day present at the killing of five of Mr. Everett Peterson's pigs, which weighed eleven hundred and sixteen pounds—averaging two hundred and twenty-three and one-fifth pounds each;—age fifteen months old. Also, Mr. Stephen Peterson killed one twenty-nine months old, which weighed 556 pounds.

If you think the above worthy of publishing, please do so.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN O. ARMSTRONG.

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RALEIGH, Jan. 7, 1859.

*Editors of the Journal:*

DEAR SIRS: Your paper of the 6th inst., professes to give the vote taken in the House of Commons on the question of passing the Bill providing for the establishment of a new county by the name of Lillington, but does not contain my name in the list of those voting.—As this omission places me in a wrong position before the public, I beg leave to state that I *did* vote *for* the bill, and ought to have been so recorded. Please state this fact in your paper, that there may be no misapprehension on the subject. The bill contains a provision that the question shall be submitted to the people residing within the limits of the proposed county, and if a majority declare *for* the new county, then it is to be established. If, however, a majority should declare otherwise, the act does not take effect.

Very respectfully,
R. K. BRYAN.

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### Outrages in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5.—The Ossawotamie correspondence of the Democrat says that Capt. Hamilton, the leader of the party who committed the atrocious murders at the Chateau trading post last May, has taken the field in Southern Kansas, with a large body of desperate men, and already committed many outrages.

Mr. Bailey, a free-State man, who was charged with stealing negroes from Vernon county, Missouri, has been killed, and the house of Mr. Bloomfield, a wealthy free-State man, residing in Vernon county, has been attacked and burned.

It is reported that Montgomery is raising a party to repel the invasion by Hamilton, and that both parties are determined to fight.

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FEMALE LABOR IN LONDON.—Some idea of the state of the female labor market in London may be collected [illegible] the establishment of the Advertiser.

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### FURTHER BY THE NORTH AMERICAN.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. [illegible], 1859.—The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool on the 22d ult., bound to Quebec, put in here to-day leaking considerably, having struck a rock off Cape Race, besides being short of coal.

The *Africa* arrived out at Liverpool on the 19th, and the *Bavaria* arrived at Queenstown the 20th, with her machinery disabled.

The President's message to Congress occupies the attention of the press of England and France. The Cuban, Mexican, and Central American preparations were generally unpalatable.

The appeal of Montalembert had been heard before the Imperial Court. The period of his imprisonment was reduced to three months, but the fine was confirmed by that Court.

The Portuguese Minister had been recalled from France.

It is stated that a contract has been signed between the French marine department and a firm at Marseilles to supply Guadaloupe and Martinique with 20,000 free Africans in four years, and that similar contracts have been made with other houses.

It is also stated that the French Foreign Office has heard with some surprise Mr. Buchanan's recommendation for the purchase of Cuba. France having previously notified the American minister of its determination, in conjunction with England, not to tolerate the cession of Cuba to the United States, even with the consent of Spain.

Detachments of French troops having advanced towards the Swiss Territory, Switzerland has demanded explanations, and great indignation wasfelt among the Swiss people.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

The forward compartment of the North American is full of water. The City of Manchester left Liverpool for New York on the same day that the North American sailed. The latter brings the United States mails; the City of Manchester only a ship mail.

The frigate Wabash was at Malta on the 24th of November.

The President's message was printed in full in the British papers. It was variously commented upon, and generally unfavorably. The London Times is unusually severe in its criticisms.

The Times announces a new ocean telegraphic enterprise for laying a cable from Land's End to Halifax on an entire new plan.

The filibuster excitement in Ireland was dying out.

### Foreign Marktes.

LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY, Dec. 22d.—COTTON.—Sales for three days 22,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators, and 2,000 to exporters, closing quiet at a decline of (according to some circulars) 1-16d. Others say the market closed easier, but prices unchanged—Orleans Middling 7d.; Uplands do. 6 13-16d.

The Manchester market closed firmer, and with an advancing tendency.

Breadstuffs generally closed dull and quiet. Wheat was firm at last quotations.

Provisions were dull.

Consols 96⅝ a 96¾.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour dull. Stock inferior and unsalable. Wheat quiet but firm—southern white, 6s. 6d. a 7s. Corn dull.

Provisions dull, heavy.

Sugar quiet. Rice dull. Rosin steady at 4s. 3d. a 4s. 4d.

The London money market was generally unchanged. American securities were quiet.

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### Four Days Later from California by the Overland Mail—Favorable Reports from Frazer River—$200,000 in Gold Received—Progress of the President's Message.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—The overland mail has arrived with San Francisco dates to the 10th ult., four days later than received by the mail steamer. Three passengers came through.

A rich quartz vein has been discovered in the suburbs of San Francisco.

The news from Frazer river is more favorable. The last steamer from Victoria brought down $200,000 in gold.

Gen. Harney designed opening military roads between the various military posts in Washington Territory.

Later advices from Salt Lake state that the U. S. Marshal has been prevented from serving process on Brigham Young by the guards maintained by that worthy. It was expected that Judge Sinclair would call upon the military to enforce the orders of his Court.

Four hundred United States troops had left Camp Scott to guard the government trains wintering in the valleys.

Business at San Francisco was dull.

Henry Brigham, one of the passengers by the mail, reports meeting Mr. Pardee, the express man having charge of the President's message for San Francisco, 300 miles beyond El Paso. He was eleven days cut, and expected to make the trip in seventeen days.

Ben. McCulloch was at El Paso, en route for Guaymas, Sonora.

The Camanche Indians were lurking around the mail stations, in a threatening manner, and had already shot at some of the mail company's men, while they were engaged in hauling water.

The Apaches were friendly, and about four hundred of them were encamped at Apache Pass.

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### Further by the Overland Mail—War Declared by the Camanches—Threatened Hostilities.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5.—Mr. Woods, a passenger arrived by the overland California mail, says that the Camanche Indians have declared war, and are only awaiting a favorable opportunity to attack the stages. At the eastern ford of the Congo river the coach passed between two camp-fires, recently supplied with fuel, indicating the presence of the Camanches, who were, doubtless, deterred from making an attack by the number and strength of the mail party. It is hoped that the presence of the troops recently sent along the route from Fort Smith will check the operations of the marauders.

An abundance of quartz has been discovered on the Gila river. Several agents of the California Mining Company are making examinations to ascertain whether machinery can be introduced with profit.

The weather has been very cold in California.

Upwards of twenty thieving Indians have been killed in Tempana county.

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### Later from California.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—The overland mail from California, with dates to the 13th December, arrived to-day.

A Mr. Ward shot his wife for alleged criminal intercourse with Mr. Maloney, the Comptroller of the State, and then shot himself. Maloney is 50 years of age, married, and the father of a large family. The press demand his resignation.

The weather, in San Francisco, is colder than ever before known. Business is dull.

Mr. Pardee, bearer of the President's message, was taken sick at Elpasso, but the message is being expressed at the rate of 200 miles per day.

Fifty persons were met returning from the Gila mines, discouraged by the scarcity of water.

The Camanches continued to rob the mail stations.—They and the employers of Mr. Butterfield, the mail contractor, are virtually at war. The latter is building strong stations and providing them with the means of defence.

The Stockton and Kansas mail party were turned back by the Navajoes, with threats of massacre if they attempted to cross their country.

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### Kansas Legislature.

St. Louis Jan 8.—The legislature of Kansas met, as adjourned, at Lecompton, and again adjourned, to Lawrence, with the sanction of Gov. Medary.

Among the bills introduced was one asking Congress to annex to Kansas all that portion of Nebraska lying south of the Platte, and another to repeal the bogus statutes and abolish slavery.

The governor's message regrets the growing disposition in various parts of the Union to overate the number of votes cast on general elections, and to corrupt the ballot-box. He says "to the victors belong the spoils," and the victorious party have a right to distribute the posts of favor among its friends. He hints that Congress may be more liberal to Kansas as a Territory than as a State, strongly reprehends the conduct of certain persons in Linn and Bourbon counties, and says he is prepared to unite with the assembly, in the most cordial manner, in any measures to restore order.

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### Senatorial Election.

DETROIT, Jan. 5.—Ex Governor Bingham has been elected United States Senator from this State.

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OUR STOCK [illegible] UNUSUALLY LARGE the coming [illegible]. We shall introduce articles never offered before at BALDWIN'S.
Jan. 10th

[illegible]
PER ADAMS EXPRESS SATURDAY:
22 dozen Silk Ties;
50 " English half, soft and beautiful finish;
10 " Mufflers for cold weather;
6 " Silk Shirts, Half Hose, &c.
Anything for Gent's. Wear will be sold by us at lower prices and better quality than elsewhere. We keep no Ladies Wear at BALDWIN'S,
Jan. 10th 38 Market Street.

**COFFEE. COFFEE.**
150 BAGS RIO COFFEE;
25 " Laguayra Coffee;
25 " St. Domingo Coffee;
25 " Java Coffee.
Just received; for sale by
Jan. 10, 1859. WILLARD & CURTIS.

**SUGAR, SUGAR.**
20 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR;
50 bbls. C. "
20 " B. "
20 " A. "
20 " Crushed "
10 " Powdered Sugar.
Just received; for sale by
Jan. 10, 1859. WILLARD & CURTIS.

**WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, &c.**
BRASS BOUND CEDAR PAILS, Cedar Tubs in Nests, Painted do., Painted Pails, Well Buckets, Flour Buckets in Nests, Brooms, White Wash and Shoe Brushes, Buck Baskets, Market do., Fancy do., Coffee Mills, Iron Wire Seives, Wood Boxes; German, Telegraph and Wax Matches; Clothes Lines, Bed Cords, Plow Lines, &c. For sale by
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
Jan. 6, 1859. S. E. Cor. Market & Sec. sts.

**TO REDUCE STOCK.**
THE LOWEST CASH PRICES are now put upon our entire Winter stock of Gent.'s Youths', Misses' and Children *head wear*, comprising the most *popular styles* of Hats, Caps, Flats, &c., &., now worn. We are anxious to close out as nearly as possible, previous to receiving our *Spring Goods*, and with that object in view, will sell our stock in large or small quantities at *lower prices* than ever before. The attention of Merchants, Planters, Farmers heads of families, &c., is respectfully called to this notice.—We sell exclusively for cash, and at lower figures than you can purchase elsewhere. Call on us at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market Street.
Jan. 5th CHAS. D. MYERS.

**FLOUR.**
STOKLEY & OLDHAM are constantly manufacturing the *BEST FAMILY FLOUR*, at the CAPE FEAR FLOUR MILLS, Wilmington, N. C. For sale at the Mills, and at their store, No. 5 South Water street:
In whole barrels and half barrels;
In bags containing one-half;
In bags containing one-fourth;
In bags containing one-eighth.
They keep constantly on hand, at the Mill, and at their store, *FRESH GROUND MEAL, HOMMINY, CRACKED CORN, COW-FEED, SHORTS, BRAN, &c., &c.*
They also keep for sale—
*CORN* at wholesale and retail;
*OATS* at wholesale and retail;
*PEAS* at wholesale and retail;
*HAY* at wholesale and retail;
Marshall's *FINE SALT*, in sacks;
Liverpool ground *ALUM SALT*, in sacks;
North Carolina *FLOUR* on consignment.
Oct. 28.

**CARD TO THE LADIES.**
ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A TRUNK? We can offer you the new French pattern—the "Eugenie" style—the most complete article ever exhibited in Wilmington, and at 10 to 20 per cent less than any other House could afford the article *if they had it*. The Agency for the "Metropolitan Trunk Manufactory" is held by BALDWIN,
Jan. 8. 38 Market st., Wilmington, N. C.

**EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE COMING SPRING!**
*MERCHANT TAILORING UPON AN EXTENDED SCALE!!*
WE SHALL bring out the largest assortment of *BUSINESS COATINGS, FRENCH CASSIMERES, &c.*, ever offered in the State, and shall be prepared to make the same to measure in a superior manner, at
BALDWIN'S,
Jan. 5, 1859. 38 Market st.

**SOAP AND STARCH.**
COLGATE'S PALE, No. 1 and Family Soap; Toilet Soap; Starch, in 12 and 36 lb. boxes. For sale by
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
Jan. 6, 1859. S. E. Cor. Market & Sec. sts.

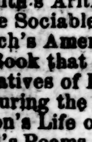
**SUNDRIES.**
25 BOXES ASSORTED CANDY—packed in 25 and 50 lb. boxes; 50 boxes Raisins—in quarter, half and whole boxes; 50 bbls. Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard—N. C. and Western; 25 kegs Butter; Cheese; Vinegar; Crackers; Soap; Starch; Snuff; Coffee and Sugar. For sale by
Jan. 6. ZENO H. GREENE.

**ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.**
THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on
*WEDNESDAY, January 26th, 1859.*
**$324.000.**
SORTEO NUMERO 611 ORDINARIO.
**CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000!**

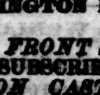
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| 1 Prize of | $100,000 | 6 Prizes of | $2,000 |
| 1 " | 50,000 | 10 " | 1,000 |
| 1 " | 30,000 | 62 " | 500 |
| 1 " | 15,000 | 143 " | 400 |
| 1 " | 10,000 | 20 Approximations | 8,800 |

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $15,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000.
**Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.**
Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.
Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.
A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.
☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C."
January 8th, 1858. 178&32-1y

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, County of New Hanover.**
IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER passed at the Fall Term of the Superior Court of Law, held for the County of New Hanover, a Special Term of said Court will be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the Fourth Monday in January next; at which Term, parties upon the State Docket and their witnesses need not attend.
JAS. A. WRIGHT Clerk,
By DuBRUTZ CUTLAR Deputy.
Dec. 27th, 1858. 94-6w-d&w.

**$25 REWARD.**

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER'S PLANTATION in Sampson county, on Wednesday the 29th ult., his negro man named "MOSES." Said Moses is about twenty-three years of age, about six feet three inches high, weighs about two hundred and fifteen pounds, is light for a negro, and is very likely. Said negro was purchased some four years since from Mr. John Barden, who bought him at Richmond, Va., to which place he had been brought from the Northern portion of that State, to which place he may attempt to make his way.
I will give the above reward for his return to me, or his lodgment in any jail in Virginia or North Carolina, so I can get him. H. BOYKIN.
Sampson county, N. C., Jan. 4th, 1859. 102-tf—19-tf

**CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**
ON THE FIRST OF OCTOBER, 1858, I ASSOCIATED with me in the Mercantile Busines, my brother, W. A. Heyer. The business will hereafter be transacted under the firm of John C. Heyer & Co. JOHN C. HEYER.
Oct. 8th, 1858. 27-3m—7-3m.

**A BARGAIN.**

HAVING DETERMINED TO MOVE WEST, I offer for sale all my *LANDS* in this County, viz: 400 acres where I now live, adjoining the town of Whiteville, with about 100 acres cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, 200 good Oak and Hickory and 100 Swamp; 1,540 acres from 1½ to 3 miles West of the above and on both sides of the W. & M. Railroad, good Pine, Oak and Hickory, about 100 acres Swamp, with 7 tasks of Turpentine, 2 small Dwelling Houses, 4 or 5 Cabins, good Storehouse and one of the best stands in the County for a Store and Distillery, and would make a fine Cotton farm, in good hands, being beautifully situated; 531 acres 4½ miles Southwest of Whiteville Depot, with about 200 acres of rich Swamp, partly ditched. If it would be any inducement to the purchaser I would sell 10 *LIKELY NEGROES*, all but 2 young, 8 of them men. I would take pleasure in showing the premises to any one wishing to purchase. CALVIN HAYNES.
Whiteville, N. C., Oct. 21st. 29-5taw-tf—8-tf

**BRANDIES AND CORDIALS.**
10 DOZEN SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC BRANDY;
10 do. do. do. Ginger do.;
10 do. do. do. Blackberry do.;
10 do. do. do. Lavender do.;
10 do. do. do. Cherry do.;
10 do. do. do. Kummel do.;
10 do. Anasett Cordial;
10 do. Rose do. Just received and for sale low for CASH, by T. C. CRAFT,
Jan. 4, 1859. 48 Market st.

**NEW BOOKS.**
JUST RECEIVED by Adams & Co.'s Express at Kelley's:
The Prince of the House of David;
Smith's Arithmetic and Key;
The Sociable, or 1001 Home Amusements;
Bach's American Practice, or Family Physician; a valuable Book that every family ought to have;
Narratives of Remarkable Conversions and Revival Incidents during the years 1857 and '58;
Parton's Life of Aaron Burr;
Hood's Poems, bound in Muslin and Antique;
Scott's complete Poetical works, bound in Antique & Sheep;
Byron's " " " "
Lala Rookh, by Moore, in Antique and Muslin;
Shakspeare's complete Poetical works, illustrated;
Childs', Harold's Pilgrimage, by Byron;
The Sacred Harp. [Jan. 7.

**WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.**
*FRONT STREET, BELOW MARKET.*
THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish *BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, STEAM ENGINES, MILL WORK AND MACHINERY* of all kinds.
Old Machinery overhauled and repaired.
Will make to order Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural, and supply Drafts for all kind of Machinery.
All work warranted as represented.
☞ Cash paid for old Copper, Brass and Iron.
TERMS—Cash on delivery. JOHN C. BAILEY, Proprietor.
Wilmington, June 24, 1858 246-1y—43-1y